INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1914. REGD. NO. B 1098.

VOL. XVII NO. 193--- BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 15 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN SOCIETY

ON THRESHHOLD OF DEATH

Plight ot Hunger-Strikers In Lahore Jail

BHAGAT SINGH AND DUTT IN HOSPITAL

Refuse to be Defended

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

It is reported Gayaprasad was admitted to the Borstal Jail hospital yesterday. This brings the number of accused in the hospital to six.

According to reports, Jatin Das had no fever yesterday and this morning but is very weak. He is taking water. It is reported he suffering from pain in chest and stomach. When arrested Das weighed 148 lbs. and now weighs 109 lbs.

FROM 108 LBS. TO 84 LBS.

Shiv Varma had no fever but he is bed-ridden and is very weak. He does not take water or medicine. He weighed 108 lbs. when arrested and is now 84 lbs.

Ajoy Ghosh though weak was forcibly fed. He has no fever and has lost 20 lbs.

Jai Dev has no fever and not being fed. His other conditions are remaining the same.

Kamalanath has no fever and can hardly hear owing to some defect in the ear and has also developed throat trouble. Jasin Sanyal and Surendra Pande are attending them in hospital.

BHAGAT SINGH IN HOSPITAL.

Bhgat Singh was admitted into the Central Jail hospital four days back. Force feeding has been stopped in his case and his condition is reported to be serious. He is refusing even water.

Dutt is in hospital and could not be fed for five days.—Free Press.

HUNGER STRIKER REFUSE TO BE DEFENDED.

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

According to the relatives of the accused in the case of alleged conspiracy, the condition of some of the hunger-strikers is growing from bad to worse now. Bhagat Singh is mentioned to be among those who have been remved to hospital. His relatives after interviewing him to day informed the Press that he has expressed decision that they (accused) did not wish to be defended by the Defence Committee and had determined to sacrifice themselves at the altar of their mission.—A. P.

POLICE ARREST TWO YOUNG MEN AT STATION

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

Two young men, Sukhdev, stated to be a Graduate of the Sanatan Dharma College and Sihanlal, his friend who went to the Railway station to receive him were arrested this morning.

The reasons for their arrest are not yet known.—Free Press.

HOW TO SATISFY BRITISH DEMAND

—:o:—

Concrete Proposal to Financial Commission

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION ABOUT RHINELAND EVACUATION

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Hague.—The French, Belgian and Italian delegates to-day are privately discussing how to satisfy the British demand for the diminution of deliveries in kind. It is expected they will submit a concrete proposal to the Financial Commission tomorrow. The critical day will be Friday when Mr. Snowden expects to receive the other delegations' proposals.

The Hague.—It is officially stated that the meeting of Mr. Henderson, M. Briand, Dr. Stressemann and Mr. Hymans regarding the evacuation of the Rhineland is so satisfactory that the Political Commission will not meet to-morrow. M. Briand will thus have an opportunity of ascertaining the views of his experts regarding when the evacuation by the French could be completed.

It is learned from German quarters that Mr. Henderson at the Rhineland meeting (mentioned earlier) said that the British evacuation was independent of the carrying out of the Young Plan, but M. Briand reaffirmed the French standpoint that its evacuation depended on a favourable settlement of the Reparations question. German circles are greatly disappointed at Mr. Briand's statement. It is understood the Belgian standpoint approaches that of the British who are reported to be prepared to begin evacuation in September and complete it by Christmas.—Reuter.

MR CHURCHILL'S SUPPORT TO LABOUR CHANCELLOR

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Hague.—The Financial Commission met for one and half hours this morning and adjourned till 17th instant. It was stated afterwards that everything was going on smoothly.

Mr. Snowden stated towards the end of the sitting of the Financial Commission, "If we adjourn without publishing explanation, public will think that there is a deadlock. We are anxious to remove such an impression. I hope that the conversations which are to be continued will be fruitful and that on August 17, we will be able to get down to the real question."—Reuter.

MR. SNOWDEN'S "VIRILE STAND"

—:o:—

MR. CHURCHILL'S PRAISE

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Montreal.—Mr. Churchill started his Canadian holiday by addressing 1400 persons including Federal and Provincial Ministers at Canadian Club. He cordially supported Mr. Snowden's virile stand at Hague and said that he (Churchill) when he was the Chancellor had made it clear to M. Poincare, who had agreed, that Spa percentages should be made the basis of reparations payments under the Young Plan and also that Britain should be free to review various solutions proposed.—Reuter.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta committed to the sessions a man named Shaik Basiruddin on a charge of murder, culpable homicide and grievous hurt in connection with the Zakaria Street affray of July 30 when accused is alleged to have attacked two Mahomedans and stabbed a cooly who died on the spot.—A. P.

LANCASHIRE COTTON DEAD-LOCK

—:o:—

More Hopeful Outlook

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Although cotton outlook is more hopeful it is recognised that there is still a long way to go before settlement. It is hoped that the decision of employers today will lead to a meeting with operatives on Thursday.

Sir Horace Wilson has not yet been able to decide whether he can proceed to Canada on Friday to join Mr. Thomas. He has already booked his passage but he is prepared to stay at Manchester if it is necessary.—Reuter.

—:o:—

COTTON EMPLOYERS HOLD MEETINGS AT MANCHESTER

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Meetings which, it is hoped, will lead to resumption of negotiations between the Parties in the Cotton trade dispute, were held in Manchester to-day. They were the result of an interview between the Prime Minister and Employers at Edinburgh during the weekend when Mr. Macdonald, it is understood, urged the desirability of submitting the case to arbitration. At noon, the committee of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association met. Sir Horace Wilson, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, was present. The meeting adjourned when it became known that the Committee of Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association had been called together for this afternoon. It is expected these two sections of Employers will meet later in consultation with a view to joint action. Part of he business at each meeting dealt with the question of arbitration and reports were given of interview with Mr. Macdonald.—B. O. W.

IN AID OF SURMA VALLEY FLOOD FUND.

—:o:—

PUBLIC LECTURE BY BABU BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood' Muslim Students' Union, Youth Lodge Theosophical Society and the Young Men's Parsee Association, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal will deliver a public lecture on "the Problem of India's Political Freedom", to-day (Thursday), at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, at 6.30 p. m. (S. T.) when Mr. J. M. Mehta, M.L. A., will preside. Admission will be by tickets of Rs. 5; Re. 1; and as. 8 available at the offices of the above institutions. The proceeds will go to the Surma Valley Flood Funds (Bengal).

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Aug. 13.

The report from Lahore that the Karachi police have arrested Mr. M. A. Khan, Secretary, New Railways Union, is incorrect.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

Rugby.—The present warm and sunny days are materially assisting the complete return to normal health of the King.—B O W.

Rugby.—The Prince of Wales returned from Berck aerodrome to Hendn on Tuesday afternoon. He had an escort of honour of five French military aeroplanes. The Prince had been spending the week-end with friends at —villa at Le Touquet where he went on a brief golfing holiday.—B O W.

Rugby.—The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Sydney Philip Waterlow, lately Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Addis Ababa to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Sofia.—B. O W.

RACIAL FAVOURITISM IN I. M. S.

—:o:—

All-India Medical Association's Protest

The Central Council of the All-India Medical Association at a meeting held at Calcutta on July 31, passed several important resolutions. It condemned the statement of the Secretary of State made, in response to a resolution of the British Medical Association, whereby the highest administrative posts are reserved for the Indian Medical Service for the next thirty years.

The Civil Medical Service says the Committee has become the war reserve of the military department and a ground for racial favouritism.

The Committee recommend the recruitment to Medical Services by open competitive examinations and oppose the formation of a centralised body controlling medical education.

Finally, it asks the members of the Legislatures to oppose the scheme put forward by the Secretary of State.

DULEEP'S RARE PERFORMANCE

—:o:—

SCORES 115 AND 246 IN MATCH AGAINST KENT

According to a London message Duleepsinhji scored 115 and 246 runs against Kent on Tuesday, thereby becoming one of the only 5 cricketers, who scored a century in one innings and double century in the other, namely Fry, Armstrong, Hardinge, Mead and Duleepsinhji. The British press pay glowing tribute to his performance.

Duleepsinhji who performed a rare feat of scoring a century in the first and a double century in the second innings against Kent.

U. P. TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

—:o:—

PREPARATIONS FOR FORTHCOMING SESSION

CAWNPORE, Aug 14.

Vigorous attempts are being made for the success of the forthcoming U. P. Provincial Trade Union Conference holding its session on the 14th and 15th September. A spacious pandal is being erected on the premises of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha with a seating accommodation for 5,000 delegates and visitors. Different Committees are already formed to look after the management and collection of subscriptions. Mahatma Gandhi is specially requested to attend the conference. The reception committee is meeting on the 22nd inst. to consider the recommendations of the different affiliated Unions of the Province regarding the election of the president.—Free Press.

ARRESTS IN TEHERAN

—:o:—

Editor as Suspect

ALLEGED INCITEMENT AGAINST GOVT.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Teheran.—A few persons, including Mr. Resa, Editor of the "Qandon" and Mirza Keremkhan Reshti, have been lately arrested on a charge of inciting the people against Government.—Reuter.

CARNATIC FAMILY AND KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

—:o:—

MOVE TO RESTORE DISCONTINUED STIPENDS

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

Mr. M. K. Acharya M.L.A. has given notice of the following resolution:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the stipends of the members of the Carnatic family which were discontinued for their participation in the Khilafat movement be restored to them with retrospective effect".—A. P.

—:o:—

"INDIA IN BONDAGE" ON PROSCRIBED LIST

—:o:—

BENGAL GOVT'S NOTIFICATION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The Bengal Government by a notification in this evening's Gazette Extraordinary have proscribed "India in Bondage" by Dr. J. T. Sunderland on the ground that the said book contains passages which bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt and excite or attempt to excite disaffection towards government established by law in British India punishable under Section 124-A.Free Press.

JAPANESE BOMBING PLANE CRASHES

—:o:—

CASUALTY LIST INCLUDES THREE OFFICERS

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Tokio.—Eight persons were killed when a new bombing plane taking the party of the General Staff Officers for an air inspection crashed shortly after taking off from the Tachikawa aerodrome near Tokio. The dead include Major General Tsunesaburo, Chief of the Operations Staff, Colonel Fujioka, Chief of the Operations section, and Major Abe, Chief of the Aircraft Section.—Reuter.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

FINANCE MEMBER ON KHERA SALT.

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

During the discussion by the Public Accounts Committee on the working of the Northern India Salt Department, Sir George Schuster expressed as his personal opinion that Khera mines had a great bearing on the question of salt supply into which the Tariff Board would shortly enquire. He thought if they crushed Khera salt it would be suitable for consumption in Bengal market. Whenever there was a shortage of salt in any circle such had had taken place in Sambhar due to recent rains. Speculators came in and put up the price. In order to prevent this happening it was likely that Government would decide to increase production at Khewra and have landed at Delhi for delivery to places southeast though this might be at slightly uneconomic price.—A. P.

DACCA MEDICOS CALL OFF STRIKE.

—:o:—

DACCA, Aug. 14.

The Medical School Strike was called off today as the proposed dissection fee was withdrawn. The terms include the recognition of the students union, unvictimisation and an enquiry in to the school and hospital affairs.—Free Press.

POLICE RAIDS IN CALCUTTA

Number of Congress Volunteers Arrested

CONGRESS AND YOUTH LEAGUE OFFICES SEARCHED

Sequel to Political Sufferers' Day Celebration

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The Police raided several houses in South Calcutta this morning and arrested five Congress workers including Mr. Saileshnath Bisi, President, Mr. Benoyendranath Roy, Secretary of the South Calcutta Youth Association, Messrs. Satyabhusan Gupta, Sushil Banerjea and Hemchandra Ghose.

The five Congress workers who were arrested this morning were bailed on Rs. 500 each. It is understood that they were arrested under Section 120-B (Conspiracy) and 124-A (Sedition) for organising processions on August 4th in connection with the celebration of the Political Sufferers' Day.—

It is reported a revolver was found in the drain near the house of Mr. Susil Banerjee. The police also searched "Sanjhiwal" office, "Kirtidap" office, the Kabi Press, the "Nawajiwan" office, the Ananda Press, the South Calcutta Congress office and the Youth Association and seized papers including some posters in connection with the Political Sufferers Day celebration.—Free Press.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Saileshnath Bisi, Sushil Bannerjee; Satyabhusan Das Gupta and Dhirendranath Roy were arrested this morning under sections 124A and 120 B. I. P. C in connection with the procession and meeting held in South Calcutta on the Political Sufferers' Day. All the arrested persons were released on a bail of Rs. 500 each and were ordered to appear before the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore on August 20.—A.P.

WHO'S WHO AMONGST THE ARRESTED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Among those arrested this morning in South Calcutta are some prominent Congress workers and some connected with the Congress Volunteer Corps organisation. Mr. Satyabhusan Gupta was captain of the "B" Company Congress Volunteer Corps organised during the last Congress and continued to be the Captain of the South Calcutta Congress Volunteer Corps. It will be recalled Mr. Gupta was served with a notice weeks ago by the Commissioner of Police not to use lathis in processions.

Mr. Shailesh Bisi is an Advocate of the High Court and is also connected with the Congress. Mr. Premsingh is already being prosecuted under Section 30-A Suburban Police Act and 353 I.P.C. for bearing a sword in contravention of the police notification and alleged assaulting of a sergeant on duty in connection with the Political Sufferers' Day procession on August 11. Mr. Shusil Banerji, ex-detenue is a prominent member of the South Calcutta Congress.—Free Press.

FIGHTING ROUND GARDEZ EXPECTED.

PESHAWAR, Aug 14.

General Nadir Khan's tribes lashkar consisting of Mangals, Jalis, Ahmaddzais, Totakehls and others has left Alikhel for Gardez where heavy fighting is shortly expected.—Free Press.

HAJ COMMITTEE AT KARACHI

—:o:—

MAGISTRIAL POWERS SUGGESTED FOR PROTECTOR OF PILGRIMS

KARACHI. Aug. 13.

Khan Bahadur Wali Mohomed witness examined by the Haj Committee when it reopened its enquiry here. Referring to local Haj Committees, the witness favoured the element of nominated members. He stated that owing to hardships encountered on the journey to Hedjaz, better class of Muslims did not, as a rule, make a pilgrimage. Witness therefore advocated the speeding up of the voyage, providing more wholesome and better food and allotment of greater space to ensure comfort to passengers on board pilgrim ships.

CALCUTTA'S PORTS' UNSUITABILITY

Regarding the use of Calcutta as pilgrim Port, witness opined that the disadvantages and danger to health arising from the long voyage from Calcutta exceeded those of journey through India and embarkation at Karachi or Bombay.

Witness favoured making com- Hussanally was the principal pulsory the affixation of photographs on passports. Hajis from other lands did not object to being photographed and there was no valid reason why Indian Hajis should.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS FOR PROTECTOR OF PILGRIMS

He further suggested that the Protector of Pilgrims there should be given magisterial powers as pilgrims at present had to go before the City Magistrates which caused great inconvenience to poor Hajis, particularly those who did not know the language of the country. Witness also advocated the grant of greater powers to the Protector of Pilgrims to enable him, jointly with the Haj Committee, to control all arrangements in connection with pilgrims, including the issue of passports.—A. P.

FRONTIER MAIL

—:o:—

RESTRICTION FOR SHORT DISTANCE STATIONS REMOVED

The following subjects among others were discussed at the 53rd meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on July 23, 1929:—

Booking of upper class passengers by the Frontier Mail for short distance stations:—The Chairman explained that when the Frontier Mail was introduced it was meant principally for long-distance passengers and the intention of the restriction not to book passengers for short-distance stations was to obviate, as far as possible, inconvenience to them particularly at night. The restriction had been withdrawn with effect from July 1st, but it might possibly be necessary to re-impose it when the busy season started.

Providing all important stations on the Broach-Jambusar and Samni-Dehej Railways with waiting rooms:—The Samni Dehej Branch had not yet been opened but so far no provision had been made for a waiting room at any station on the line. As regards the existing Broach Jambusar railway, the traffic on the line had not warranted so far the provision of waiting rooms.—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Further Long Liquidation in Fazal Shares

SHORT COVERING IN HYDRO SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

Coton Mill shares opened slightly better except Fazal shares. There was considerable liquidation of Fazal shares which resulted in a steady decline. However at the decline there was general buying and before closing prices recorded small recovery. At the opening prices were quoted at Rs. 603/12 which declined to Rs. 587&8 and finally closed at Rs. 587. Tata Steel Shares Defds. opened at Rs. 229/6 and Ordinary at Rs. 62. There was scattered selling at this level but soon increased offerings on behalf of Bulls depressed prices to Rs. 220 and ordinary declined to Rs. 60/2. Theh offerings well absorbed without any noticeable weakness. Hydros opened firm at Rs 1240 with short covering and price flare dto Rs. 1252/2. At this level there was increased selling pressure which declined prices to Rs. 1235 but again advanced to Rs. 1250. At this level renewed liquidation again depressed prices which closed at Rs. 1240. Other miscellaneous share sruled quiet but steady.

On cash business in E. D Sassoon was done at annas 8/3. Kasturchand mill shares were sold at Rs. 13/8. Premier mill shares were done at Rs. 2/8. Laxmi cotton changed hands at Rs. 1535. Ahmedabad Prantiji Railway shares were bought at Rs. 792/8. Tapti Valley Rails were done at Rs. 652/8 and later on at Rs. 653/12. Central Provinces changed hands at Rs. 92/8 India Bank shares were bought at Rs. 100/4. Imperial Bank shares old issues were dealt at Rs. 1390. A few shares of Union Bank changed hands at Rs. 3/5. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 18/10 but declined to Rs. 18/6. Ahmedabad Elec. shares were bought at Rs. 130. Andhra Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 605 and advanced to Rs. 607-8. Tata Hydro Preference shares were in demand at Rs. 1075. Tata Power Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 630 but towards the close were offered at Rs. 618-12. Preference were steady at Rs. 1905. Karachi Elec. were done at Rs. 152/8. Surat Elec. Shares were sold at Rs. 122/8. Punjab Cement Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 11/12 and advanced As. 2. New India Ince. shares opened at Rs. 21/12 and improved to Rs. 21/14 Jupitar Ince. Shares changed hands at Rs. 10/12. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 9/14 but eased off to Rs. 9/12. Tata Steel 1st Pref. shares opened at Rs. 133 and improved to Rs. 134. while Second Pref. opened at Rs. 75 and declined to Rs. 74. Port Canning Shares were realized at Rs. 657/8. Tata Construction fetched Rs. 49. Tata Oil Shares were done at Rs. 17/12. Bombay Telephone Shares were steady at Rs. 53/12. Bombay Burmah new issues were sold at Rs. 275. British Burmah Petroleum shares were bought and sold at Rs. 4/10.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 776. 68, 66, 65
Century 341, 35, 37.
Colaba 126.
Crescent 101.
Fazul 606, 590, 596, 95.
Indore 377. 73, 82.
Madhowji 32.
Nagpur 486, 85, 86.
New Great 181.
Pearl 366, 58, 60, 51.
Simplex 53.2, 50. 10.
Swadeshi 420, 15.
Burma 757, 52, 48.
Hydro 1245, 50. 35, 40, 30, 40, 35, 40.
Tram 37, 35, 10.
Deff. 227, 26, 23. 25, 23, 20.
Ord. 61/12, 60/14, 60/8, 60/2.
Bundi 18, 10, 18. 8.
Indian 290, 87, 83, 86, 85.
Katni Ord. 213. 12.
Alcock 315, 13, 11.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 340
Apollo 60 nil 3/8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Bara (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 768/12
Bharat (500) 10y, 64.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd 765.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil. 173-12.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100, 337/8.
Central India 100, 483/12.
Colaba Land Mills 126/4.
Crescent 100, 100.
Currimbhoy 250, nil. 102-8
David 250, nil. 230.
Dawn 250 460.
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0/8/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 150.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, nil 7/8.
Fazulbhoy 230, 595.
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 141/4.
Gold Mour 100, nil. 90.
Hindustan 100 6y 150 xd.
Indian Bleaching etc 100 101 146-4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 12/21, 382/8.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 10oy. 1600.
Kastoorchand 100, nil, 13/12.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 81/4.
Kohinoor 10/0, 105 188/12.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1535.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1250
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 156/4.
New City of Bombay 72/8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 465 181/4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 357/8.
Phoenix 100, 335.
Premier 10 nil 2/8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f. 4600.
Simplex Mill 50/10.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 9.
Swadesi 180, 20, 415.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2220.
Western India Spinning 1,000 5 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 8 xd. 100-4
Baroda 5500 0/8 x.d. 77.
Central 200 x.d. 18/6.
Eastern £5 dd. 88
Imperial 506, 40f. xd 1390.
Imperial Contributory 125 10t 345.
Union 5/11 3/6.
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 18/10.
Central India Mining 7/10.
Gwalior Cement 88, 10f 92.
Indian Cement 285.
New India Assurance 51f. 21-10.
Punjab Cement 100, 11-12.
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 145/10.
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 21/8.
United Cement 100, 6y, 75.
Katni Defd. xd. 770.
Katni Ord. xd. 212/8

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6 792/8.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 115
Central Provinces 92/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 85
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 90.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 85.
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapty Valley xd. 652/8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 130 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 607/8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 135/10.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1240.
Tata Power 800 nil, 605
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4. 152-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1150.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 217-8.
Manmad Manufacturing 290.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 14.

There is urgent ned of hard soaking rains in most of the cotton producing districts. Various reports received by us show unfavourable conditions of the growing crop and in the absence of beneficial rains within a fortnight it is feared that the crop will be reduced considerably. At present prices of Indian Cotton are the cheapest in the world and there exists a large unprotected short interest particularly held by shippers. Long interest is well liquidated and the technical situation is strong. Under the circumstances we believe that continuance of the present unfavourable weather will not only narrow the parity but we are afraid in the absence of better qualities, considerable premiums will be commanded and believe it risky to be short of contracts in the local market. Local Mills have resumed work and once if the mills operate at full speed, the much talked big carry-over will soon disappear. Under the circumstances we believe it will be safer to accumulate contracts in easier moments.

The local market opened at Rs. 341/8 for Broach A./M. delivery in sympathy higher New York quotations. There was some liquidation by recent buyers and prices declined to Rs. 340/8. There was little better enquiry which resulted in a steady recovery. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 7 points and local prices again reached the opening level of Rs. 341/8. Later Liverpool advices were quiet and owing to Jobbers selling prices declined and were quoted at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A.	332/4
Broach A./M.	340/4
Oomra D./J.	305/8
Bengal D./J.	258

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	Today	Total
F.G. M.G Broach	100	10,100

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Aug.	251.80+0.90
Nov.	227.40+0.40
Feb.	214.50+0.10

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Bengal D/J 260.
Broach A/M 341.
Broach J/A 332.
Umra D/J 306.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Broach	347	342	334	329
S.D.	349	344	336	331
P. A.	350	345	337	332
K. V.	341	336	328	323
Dholera	336	331	323	318
Kalajin	340	335	327	322
Outch	354	349	341	336
Surat	407	402	394	389
Rajpipla	407	402	394	389
Navsari	422	417	409	404
Southern Western				315

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

100 Japan T & Co. Gondal 229
100 G. Goshi & Co. Dhandhuka 312
100 Gokak Mill Shegaon 242
100 Japan T & Co Broach 328/330
100 Do. Nanavadar 320
300 Ralli Bros B erar 275/280
100 Tata Mill Senabad 265
100 Japan T & Co. Hingoli 200
100 David Sassoon Mill Beawar 225

New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y. 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 395.
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y. 475.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/12
New India Assurance 6y 21/10.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 2005.
Vulcan 100 0/8/0y. 6-14.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Asdown 100 6y. 3 1/4
Attock Oil 1, nil, 34.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 19 202/8.
Burma Uganda 80 nil, 20.
Burma T Corporation 748/12.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 12/6.
Indian Radio Ord 340 def 360.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/12.
Tata Construction 49.
Tata Iron Ord. 60/2
Tata Iron Defd. 220.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 112.
Assur. Veerji Mills B 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. P.) 80.
Kohincor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 8 109.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Valley B 8. 108/4.
Apollo Mills B, 7/8 F.T. 90.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures 25 to 17 Pts. Up.

SHORT COVERING AND TRADE BUYING

Bombay, 14.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton futures market opened firm on reports of unfavourable weather and advanced on Wall Street buying and favourable Manchester advices. There was extensive covering by short and trade was a good buyer absorbing Southern selling. There was extensive buying influenced by bullish Garside circular and despite Southern selling prices flared up. No doubt there is a large potential buying power and any crop scare is likely to result in sharp advances. The market opened at a rise of 10 points and after declining 5 points from the opening level on initial selling, prices showed steady rise touching the highest level half an hour before close. The market closed at a rise of 25 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 20 points at 18.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 20 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 21 points to 18.34c.

The Liverpool Cotton market ruled very steady and prices after opening at a rise of 5 to 6 points reached 2 to 3 points on profit taking. Later on the market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 8 to 13 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 7 points to 10.77d per lb. and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures were firm and closed at a rise of 14 points. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 16.45d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures were rather quiet and closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points with October 9.64 and January 9.55.

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association have agreed to submit to arbitration the question of reduction in wages of 12-1/2 per cent. This attitude on the part of Mills have created a better feeling and final settlement will most probably reached in the near future.

U. S. Mill consumption figures for the month of July will be published to-day in America. The Garside Cotton Service estimate July consumption at 543,000 bales.

American Cotton Crop reports are not encouraging and frequent rains are reported over East and Central Belts where they are not needed. Scattered showrs have fallen over the Western Belt but the situation is not relieved from the drought. Light rains at times are doing damage owing to hot vapour instead of doing any good to the crop. Later reports received this morning state light to moderate rain has fallen over the Central Belt. Temperatures over the West Belt range from 95 to 100. The U. S. daily forecast says the entire Belt is partly cloudy and weather is somewhat cooler in the West.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, 14.

N. Y. October Highest 18.35 lowest 18.10 N. Y. January 18.70 (2-24 p.m.) lowest 18.48 (10.39 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from New York:—

Short covering and trade buying absorbing Southern selling.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Garside Cables:—Condition declined abnormally last week due drought Texas and excessive weevil damage.

(2) Market closed steady on rains in the Central and Eastern belt, and local shorts covering.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their report of the 14th inst. states that the market is steady on "short" covering due to unconfirmed reports of deterioration and numerous weevil complaints, but to-day's Weekly Weather Report will throw further light on the condition of the crop. Expectation of a settlement of the Lancashire strike has given some impetus to the trade to cover nearly requirement. Interior receipts in America are daily increasing and the next Ginning Report on 23rd instant, is expected to be around 286,000 Bales. American Mills Consumption Report will be published to-day We consider caution is necessary in following up any further advance as higher prices may attract hedge selling.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Homolryk and Co.:—

"Rains Eastern Belt little rain West."

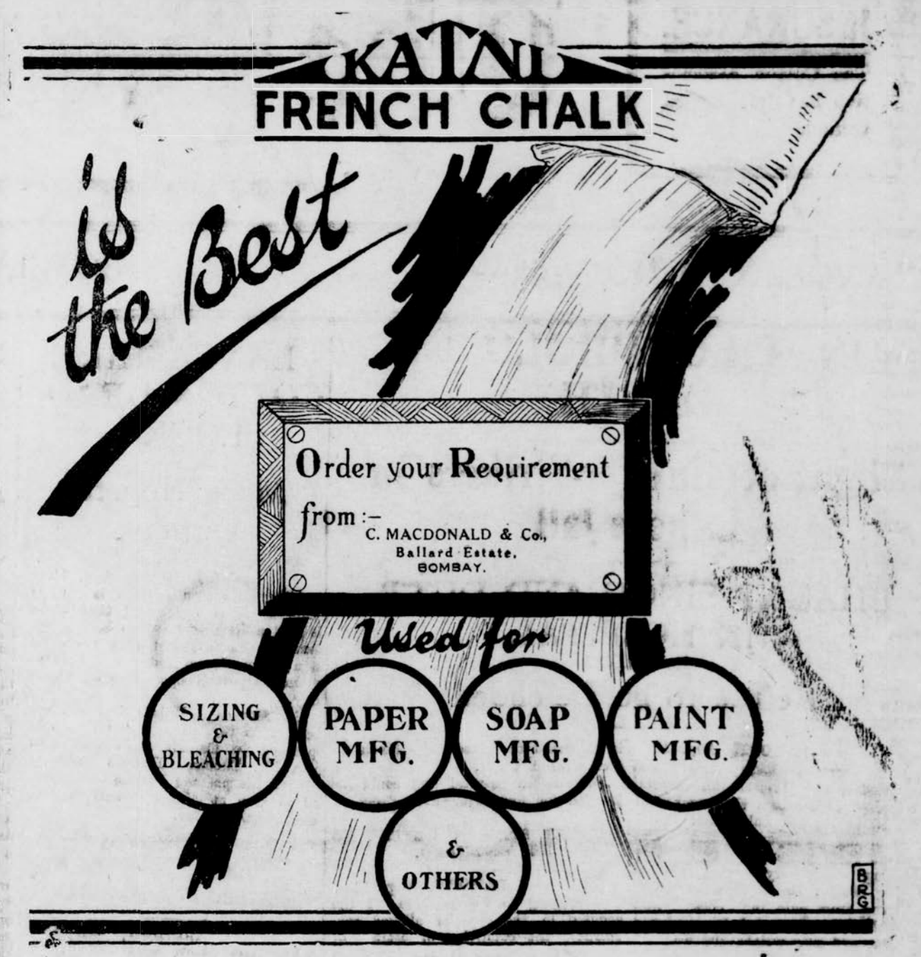
Reuter:—

"Market opened firm on unfavourable weather and advanced further on Wall Street buying and favourable Manchester advices."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Cotton.

Shorts covering on confirmed rains in the East and drought in the West.



NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 13.

October	18.36+.20
December	18.60+.21
January	18.68+.25
March	18.89+.21
May	18.01+.17
Middling Spot	18.30+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Aug. 13

October	18.23+.20
December	18.51+.20
Middling Spot	18.34

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York, Aug. 13.

October	18.24
January	18.58
March	18.76
New York 11-45 a.m.	
October	18.23
January	18.59
March	18.80

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

—:o:—

	Liverpool, Opening	Aug. 13. Closing.
August		9.81+.07
September		9.77+.08
October	9.73	9.77+.08
November		9.74+.08
December		9.75+.07
January	9.72	9.77+.09
February		9.79+.09
March	9.80	9.85+.10
April		9.85+.12
May	9.85	9.91+.12
June		9.90+.12
July	9.86	9.92+.13
August		9.87+.12
Middling Spot		10.17+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Aug. 13. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

	Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.10+.05
Scinde, Fine	6.35+.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.60+.05
Bengal, Good	5.85+.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.10+.05
Bengal, Fine	6.35+.05
Oomra, Good	7.00+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.30+.05
Oomra, Fine	7.60+.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.20+.05
Broach, Fine	8.45+.05
Broach, Superfine	8.70+.05

LONDON METALS.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 13.

Copper, Braziers	£95-1/2
Yellow Metal	£72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22.17/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£208-7/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

October	15.87+.14
November	15.87+.14
January	10.04+.14
March	16.14+.14
May	16.29+.14
July	16.34+.14
Sakellaridis F. G. F., Spot	16.45+.05

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept shiment sellers £9.
Casterseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept. shipment sellers £17-15.
Rapeseed, Toria ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £20.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £20-10.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £20-12-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment to Hull sellers £19-10.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept. shipment sellers £21-7-6.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 13.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt.—
Sept/Dec delivery sellers 34/9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt.—
Jan/April delivery sellers 34/-.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Aug. 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 15-3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 13.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb. cargoes.—
August shipment sellers 47/-.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
August shipment sellers 46/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 51/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
Aug/Sept shipment. Liverpool sellers 51/6.
C. and F. Calcutta.—

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton, have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar September 1.97 Cents.
Sugar December 2.09 Cents.
Wheat September 1.33 Dollars.
Wheat December 1.41 1/8 Dollars.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.)

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Oct. close at s 9/9 7/8d. up 1-3/8d.
Dec. close at s 10/1 1/8d. up 1-1/8d.
Mar. closed at s 10/4 1/4d. up 1 1/4d.
Wheat Chicago Market.
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.31-1/4 3/8
Dec. per bushel dol 1.39-1/2 1/8
Mar. per bushel dol. 1 44-3/8 up 1/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 13.

Demand Bills 484.25.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25,
Oct/Dec per cwt. 12/-.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 12/3.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 12/1-1/4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 12/1-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 19-5/8 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 13.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19-5/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-3/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85.
Conversion Loan £74.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £99-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £49-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £57-1/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £66.
Consols £53-7/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.
Victory Bond 4 per cent £90-3/4.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Com., Ltd.).

Bombay, 14.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 539/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 127/ per ton.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 13.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-3/8 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON CROP.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Messrs. Bruel & Co. in their report issued to-day state that the absence of rain in Berar, Central Provinces, Khandesh, Kathiawar and Hyderabad is becoming serious and is receiving more attention as a market factor, whilst in America weather conditions would appear to be somewhat less favourable in the more important districts.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED ON HIGH PAY—Vacancies everywhere. Apply for a copy of "Guide To Chances" enclosing 2 anna stamps. ROYAL ELECTRICAL COLLEGE, Naichebandan, DELHI.
A R1766

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, L.C.P. and S. or M.B.B.S. for a female Hospital up-country. Apply stating qualifications experience, age, nationality and lowest terms. No private practice allowed, to Box No. 2339 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32685

WANTED—A Competent and experienced GUJERATI GRADUATE as RESIDENT TUTOR for a Boarding School in Bombay, Boarding and Lodging free. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to Box No.2337 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1811.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—ROOMS BLOCKS, SHOPS, at Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. And a Bunglow at 148, Walkeshwar Road, both with Electric lights and fan accommodation. Apply K. T. ROWJEE, 183, Hornby Road or The MANAGER at the Building.
C R1819

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A suitable Match for a Young Handsome, Punjabee Hindu Widower, age 32, educated (B.A. B.T) well established in life. No caste restriction. For full particulars please correspond to Box No. 2339, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1818

BOOKS.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR: —THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad, Deccan.
L 3261

IN RAPID PREPARATION.—THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. By D. N Guha, M.A, B.L. of the Bengal Civil Service (Judicial). With a truly all-India, really serviceable and thoroughly exhaustive commentary, not one reported case excepted the legal position everywhere analysed and illuminated, on a plan entirely novel. A stupendous work of unique value, an encyclopedia on Civil Procedural matters. To be published in 10 parts, each part Rs. 2/8. Pre-publication price Rs. 20 (the parts, Rs. 2 each) for orders with a remittance of Rs. 2/4. Apply to SUDHIR KUMAR GUHA, English Bazar, Malda (Bengal).
R1813

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—1 Ton Ford with Canadian Steel body and removable Seats excellent as Delivery Van for progressive firm. Apply Box No. 2338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R1816.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (COCOANUT DAY), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th August, 1929.
32678

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

HAVE YOU SEEN the CAPITAL CITY of the Kingdom of Great Lord Krishna?

If not, Visit holy DWARKA via Wadhwan Junction B. B. & C. I. Railway on the occasion of the Janmastami Fair which will be held on 28th August, 1929.

A dining Car with high class orthodox catering runs daily between Rajkot Junction and Dwarka for the convenience of pilgrims.

N. R. GREEN,
Offg. Manager & Engineer-in-Chief.

Manager & Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
Publicity Section,
Jamnagar, 13th July, 1929.
32651

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th August, 1929, at 12-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To consider the Actuary's Report of the fourth valuation and the Directors' Report thereon.
2. To declare a dividend to Shareholders and a bonus to policyholders.
3. Any other business the Chairman may bring forward in connection with the valuation.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. MEHTA & CO.,
Secretaries.

N. B.—(The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from 16th to 24th August, 1929, both days inclusive).
32691

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION will be held early in the month of November, 1929, for the purpose of recruiting probationers for appointment as General Service and Station Service Telegraphists.

2. Candidates must be between the ages of 16 and 20 and must possess a satisfactory school leaving certificate, a certificate of the Cambridge School Certificate Examination (formerly known as the Cambridge Senior Local Examination) or must have passed the Matriculation Examination of a recognised University.
3. No applications will be considered after 15th September, 1929.
4. Intending candidates should apply for particulars at once to the undersigned.

(Sd.) D. BANERJI.
Postmaster-General,
Bombay Circle.
32690

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING POONA SEASON.

COMMENCING from FRIDAY, the 16th August, 1929, the Down Express will stop at Byculla and the Up Express will stop at Dadar and run to the following revised timings:—

DOWN.
(On Fridays only.)

Victoria Terminus	Dep.	18|30
Byculla	Dep.	18|40
Kalyan	Dep	19|22
Karjat	Dep.	20|05
Lonavla	Dep.	21|15
Kirkee	Dep.	22|13
Poona	Arr.	22|25

UP.
(On Sundays only.)

Poona	Dep.	19|30
Kirkee	Dep.	19|41
Lonavla	Dep.	20|43
Karjat	Dep.	21|37
Kalyan	Dep.	22|19
Dadar	Dep.	22|58
Byculla	Dep.	23|07
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	23|20

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 13th August, 1929.
32694

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, MUSAMMAT SHAHZADI BIBI, widow of the late K. S. Haji Bakhsh Elahi, C.I.E., of Delhi, have cancelled the general and special powers of attorney, which I executed some time ago in favour of Mr. Md. Latif Batla, s|o Shaikh Md. Ibrahim Batla, Merchant of 36 Phears Lane, Calcutta, and he is no longer my agent or attorney and in no way entitled or empowered to act on my behalf or in my name.

SHAHZADI BIBI,
Widow of the late K. S. Haji Bakhsh Elahi, C.I.E.,
Madrasa Mir Jumla Bazar,
Lalchah, Delhi,
R1817

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GORDHANDAS THAKERSI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Old Oriental Bank Building, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandary land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of Kandawadi Oart or cross lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 739 and Street Nos. 205-207-209 and 1 containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7731 and Cadastral Survey No. 160 of Girgaum Division and bounded on the East partly by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Purshotam Dharamsi on the West by the Kandawadi Oart Cross Lane aforesaid on the North by the property of Nusserwanji Rustomji Daruwalla and on the South by the passage of the said Oart.

Dated this 12th day of Aug. 1929.
THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY, & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32683

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 549 of 1929.
Summons under O. XXXVII R. 2 of the C. P. C.

Messrs. KEDARNATH SHERSINGDAS, a firm, carrying on business at Jhaveri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, as Shroffs, Merchants and Commission Agents .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) MATHURADAS JAMNADAS, (2.) MADANLAL RAMBUX, and (3.) MOHANLAL RAMBUX, the last two minorrs under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem Bai Gendabai, widow of Javji Rambux, all of Khamgaon, Berar Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business under the name and style of Rambux Laxmandas at Khamgaon, District Berar..Defendants.

To

Bai GENDABAI, widow of Javji Rambux, the guardian-ad-litem of Madanlal Rambux and Mohanlal Rambux, the minors being defendants 2 and 3 abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have instituted the above suit in this Court against you and another for Rs. 37,000|- under a Khata passed on the 1st day of October, 1928, and interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the 5th day of April, 1929, and for costs and interest on judgment you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days for Leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend if such leave is granted. In default, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to a Decree for Rs. 37,000|-, interest and costs as aforesaid.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of July, 1929.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 10th day of July, 1929.
Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
53, Medoys Street, Fort, Bombay.
32698

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 604 OF 1929.
Re NANJI MAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business as Piece-goods Merchant in the name and style of Bachubhai Hurjiwandas at Mulji Jetha Market ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Exparte: PRANLAL BHIMJI, a firm and others ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed NANJI MAVJI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32696

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 412 OF 1929.
Re: KADER KASSAM SHAIKH, of Bandra, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing before Imprisonment at Slaughter House, Bandra, a Butcher at Slaughter House, Bandra ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th November, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32695

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. MISTRY & Co

GRAND AUCTION SALE of very high class up-to-date various style complete dining, drawing, bed-room and office furniture, also one Calcutt 2 seater motor car with electric fittings, comprising full size sideboards, expanding dining tables, chairs, silk lined drawing room cabinets, bureau rich leather and tapestry upholstered Chesterfield and drawing room suites, roll top and office writing tables, hall lamps, clocks, gramophone, centre gate leg and card tables, hat-stands, corner cabinets, few pieces of Indian carved furniture, single and double beds with box mattress, glass and wooden almirahs, chival glass, dressing and washing tables, meatsafe cupboards, plated ornaments, etc., on SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 65, Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

King of Homoeopathic Literature
FARRINGTON'S CLINICAL
MATERIA MEDICA
(5th Edition.)
Will be out in August.
Price Rs. 15.
Book your order early with an advance
C. RINGER & Co.,
Norton Buildings, CALCUTTA.
Tele. Address: "Ringero oy" CALCUTTA.

AUCTION . SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, OPPOSITE LONDON HOTEL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2457 of 1924 (Dada Currim vs. Ahmed Sulleman and another) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 24th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY), THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 5 p. m. (S. T. sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Foras Tenure land (redeemed) together with the messuages tenements buildings and garages, standing thereon situate at Grant Road admeasuring about 4005 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 2, New Nos. A/13465, etc., Old Survey No. 30. New Survey Nos. 1A&69645, etc., Cadastral Survey No. 189 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2298 etc., Street Nos. 245(1) etc., and bounded on the North by the property belonging to the estate of Abba Essa, on the South partly by Grant Road, and partly by the property of Dada Currim, on the East partly by the property of Dada Currim and partly by the property of Nakhoda Mahomed Syed bin Nakhoda Gulamhusein Rogay and on the West by the property of Abdulally Mahomedally Kajiji and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD OPPOSITE BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Eeqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 966 of 1928 (N. H. Moos vs. Ahmed Sulleman and another and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 24th April, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY). TURSDAY, the 15th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Foras Freehold land together with the messuages tenements, buildings and shops standing thereon situate on the West side of Falkland Road and measuring about 4315 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 396 etc., New Nos. 13828 etc., Old Survey Nos. 26 etc., New Survey Nos. 6969, Cadastral Survey No. 176 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2584 etc., Street Nos. 382 etc., and bounded on the North partly by the property of Ebrahim Dudhwalla partly by the property of Husseinbux Allahbux and partly by the property of Anant Viswambhar and others on the South partly by the property of Limjibhoy Mistry, partly by the property of Sorabji Hormusji Bharucha and others partly by the property of Nakhoda Mahomed Syed bin Nakhoda Gulamhusein Rogay and partly by the property belonging to the estate of Currim Abba, on the East by Falkland Road and on the West by the property of Abdulally Mahomedally Kajiji and others.

The property realises a monthly rent of about Rs. 1,524.

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
17 Aug	Naldera x	All	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana	will	16,518
28 ,,	Moreas		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Moreа		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*	west	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa °		11 000
26 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

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Steamer Liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

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Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£108
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

Date About 1929 about		
16th Aug	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
26th ,,	Mirzapore*	Straits China and Japan.
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
15th ,,	Alipore *	Straits China and Japan.
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct	Naldera	Australia.
15th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

1929		
16th Aug.	Varela	Basrah via Karachi
21st ,,	Barpeta	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th Aug.	Karoa	East & South Africa.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

OR SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
eNagato Maru	5901	18 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru	8 00	— —	a 18Sept
aTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,
Kashima Maru	10000	— —	@ 2 Oct
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept.	14 ,,

eDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 Aug.	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.
Hakusan Maru	10400	19 ,,	6 Oct

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-Kong	From Kobe
Korea Maru	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 ,,	25 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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Shunko Maru	9th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Honolulu Maru	26th Aug	7th Sept.
Ganges Maru	8th Sept.	18th ,,
Shinnoh Maru	24th ,,	9th Oct.
Sumatra Maru	9th Oct.	23rd ,,

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TO-DAY.

Mr. B. C. Pal's lecture on "Problem of India's Political Freedom", Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, 6-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup: Dhunrajgiris (Hyderabad) v. G. I. P. Rly., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Arts' Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 16.

S. S. "Comorin" with the English mails of August 1, due at 6 a.m.
Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 17.

S. S. "Naldera" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup: Sporting Union (Calcutta) v. Cheshires (Poona), Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

BIRTH.

GOMES.—At Dr. Sequeira's Maternity Home, Byculla, to Mrs. May Gomes wife of Mr. Joseph Bruno Gomes and daughter-in-law of Mr. Basil Francis Gomes of Kevni, Andheri, the gift of a son, on the 13th August 1929.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on 18th instant, (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S. T.).

EXHIBITION OF MURAL DECORATION.

The exhibition of mural decoration for the Room of the Hon. Law Member, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi, will be held at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, Khar, on Sunday (18th instant), at 4 p.m., when Mr. M. R. Jayaker, will preside and open the Exhibition.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Boycott Battalion of the Bombay Youth League will march through the streets of Bombay on Sunday (18th instant), preaching the Boycott of British Goods and Foreign Cloth. All members and volunteers are requested to be present at Youth League Office, at 7-45 a.m.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY.

During the last month of July 1929 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this charitable dispensary was 1,044. Among them the number of new admission was 255.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

The Elocutionary competitive gathering Part I will be held on Sunday, (the 18th instant), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the N. D. Prabha Seminary Hall, when Mr. D. M. Kothare will preside, and Mrs. Kamalabai Vaidya, and Messrs. L. G. Bhave, and P. S. Dharadhar will act as judges.

PUBLIC ADDRESS BY MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

—:o:—

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Muslim Students' Union, Youth Lodge Theosophical Society and the Young Men's Parsee Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a public address on "Sheaves from Foreign Fields" (Experiences of her American and European tours) at the Empire Theatre on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), when Mr M. R. Jayakar, M.L.A., will preside. Admission will be by tickets of Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and annas 8 available at the Headquarters of the above Associations and from Indian Book Depot, Medows Street. Proceeds of this lecture will go for Flood Relief Funds.

In view of this engagement Mr. Khare's lecture at the Students' Brotherhood has been postponed to Sunday next, the 25th instant.

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CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

GOA LOTTERY CASE

—:o:—

PROSECUTION AND DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS

JUDGMENT RESERVED

The Goa Lottery Case came up for further hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday when Mr. R. P. Thanawalla addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution.

The accused in this case Stein DaCunha and F. A. Hart were charged with entering into a conspiracy to get false Santa Casa, Hospico Goa Lottery tickets printed with winning numbers and cashing such tickets by presenting the same to the Goa Lottery agents and with abetment.

Mr. Thanawalla arguing the case for the prosecution observed that the Court should accept Dave's evidence in 'toto.' Dave, he said, had given evidence in a straightforward manner, which had been corroborated by the police officers and other witnesses Mr. Thanawalla discussed at length the prosecution evidence and remarked that there could be no doubt that the accused intended to perpetrate a huge fraud on the public.

Dave had said that he was fed up with the "maramaris" connected with gambling and he decided to start an anti-gambling league and became a police informant, but did not get any reward for giving information to the police. It was clear from the evidence that the accused had done an illegal act by illegal means and Mr. Thanawalla concluding said that the Court would come to the conclusion that the accused were guilty and would convict them.

DEFENCE ADDRESS.

Mr. Couto who appeared for the first accused addressing the Court said that the Hamlet in the plot, the central figure in the prosecution, was Dave. Dave's evidence according to him was full of obvious improbabilities.

Continuing, he said, that from the evidence it was clear that it was Dave's design not to give an inkling of suspicion to the accused, that he was conspiring against them with the police. But the accused had nothing to fear at the hands of the police because they knew perfectly well that Dave was a police informant and that they gave information to Dave on the assumption that the same would be communicated to the police. That was also the arrangement between Dave and accused.

They never imagined that Dave was playing a double game. The accused knew perfectly well that their plans were known to the police and there was nothing unusual in it, because that formed part of their arrangement with Dave. If, on the other hand, they wanted to escape from the police they had many clear warnings, but they did not suspect anything because co-operation with the police was absolutely necessary for carrying out their plans.

DAVE'S CHARACTER.

And what was the character of Dave, asked Mr. Couto. He was a veteran in "sata" business and carried on extensive business in bucket shops. Further, he was a friend of Anantram Dave, a notorious police informant. The Court, Mr. Couto argued, could not convict the accused on the evidence of such a witness and in view of the fact that the evidence was full of improbabilities.

Mr. D'Cruz then addressed the Court on behalf of the second accused.

Judgment was reserved till August 21.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer "Ganges Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 13th August and is due to arrive in Bombay on 8th September via usual ports.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Mackellar" arrived in London in the afternoon of the 12th instant.

NEW NOMINATED MEMBERS TO CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

It is understood that Mr. T. Ryan will be nominated to the Council of State in the place of Mr. S. Lall, who has resigned his seat and Mr. Tin Tut will take Mr. Ryan's place in the Assembly.

The changes among non-officials are that Mr. Winterbottom (Bombay) takes the place of Sir James Simpson (Madras) and Colonel L. L. Poter that of Mr. Alexander (Madras). Colonel Crawford has resigned and his constituency will almost immediately be asked to elect a successor.—A. P.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS

—:o:—

Latest Doings on the Track

(BY "PILOT.")

In a fast run six furlongs LIPSTOWN (Clarke) accounted for ICE MARK (Bowley). Has never been better.

ROMANESCO (Brace) finished ahead of GLEN TREE (Donnelly) when the pair went over six furlongs.

QUI VIVE (Hoyt) and MODESTY (Riding Boy) covered six furlongs on the sand track. The former trains on at a nice rate.

SERMON (Morris) showed more speed than WOOLWORTH KING (G. Ashwood) in a good gallop over six furlongs.

CORBYN (Townsend) and FRIARGATE (S Black) finished abreast at the end of a fast six furlongs. Should win for Godfrey when wanted.

STARTER (Morris) ran over seven furlongs with a stable mate for company. Watch him.

SEAFIRE (Hardinge) pleased in a dash over the sprint course.

ARYAVARDHA (Bowley) and KISHORE (McDonald) showed up well in a good gallop over the "six" The former is in fine trim at the moment.

SHIPSHAPE (Townsend) had HIGHNESS (Bullock) for company in a mile spin. All is well with this pair.

TRIPOLI (Hardinge) was satisfactory in a dash over the "six."

SHAHU PRASAD (Duckenfield) held a slight advantage over GOLDEN WATTLE (Riding Boy) in rousing mile gallop.

TRISTAN (Wallace) moved lazily in a mile gallop. Should improve.

GRAND WAZIR (Walker) and POBEIDA (Riding Boy) went well for five furlongs. Keep an eye on the former.

POOR SCATS is an improving sort. He had HOPPY (Brace) beaten in a brisk mile gallop.

BLANCHAILLES (Walker) showed good speed in a fast "six." Th's one is fit and well.

Buckley sent out TYNAGH (Bowley) and MOUNT ARGOS (McDonald) for a pace nine furlongs gallop. They are in good trim.

FLYING STEVE (Barnett) outpaced CHARMAINE (Bullock) in a run over six furlongs. The grey is in top-hole fettle.

DRY SUGAR (Hardinge) was superior to ARROWROOT (Riding Boy) in a six furlongs gallop.

EASTERN ESSEX (Hardinge) beat CRISDOLLA (Riding Boy) comfortably in a dash over the sprint course.

AASUF (Khalil) strode out freely and well in a nine furlongs spin. Fit.

MANSOOR BEG (Morris) was assisted by ROYAL (Reynolds) in a mile gallop. Both are ready.

RAZA KHAN (Khalil) gave satisfaction in a six furlongs dash.

THE GIRL FRIEND galloped a mile at a strong pace. The mare is nicely to hand.

GAMVROS (Black) traversed five furlongs from "eight" to "three." Looks well.

KAYID SAUD (Barnett) covered six furlongs freely. This grey must win again.

SARSAM (Reynolds) accompanied MAY (R. Boy) in a good gallop over nine furlongs. A forward pair.

Malone sent JALMOOD (Meekings) and PRINCE CHARLIE (Bowley) a mile. Both shaped well.

BAIG (R Boy) showed to advantage in a nine furlongs run.

WHITE CROSS (R. Boy) with SAVAGE (R. Boy) traversed nine furlongs at a useful rate. Keep an eye on the former.

ORANGE PRINCE (Meekings) and RED PRINCE (R. Boy) raced well together in a fast mile.

KOMMANUR (Reynolds) negotiated a mile at three quarter speed. Looks remarkably well.

BLYTH BACHELOR, BAYONNE, YELDRUM; DARK BLUE,, LION and JODI have been in good work and are fit horses.

THREE ARTS FANCY DRESS BALL

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S FUNCTION AT TOWN HALL

Atiya Begum writes.—

The Grand Fancy Dress Ball organised by the Three Arts Circle is coming off to-day (Thursday) at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. It is an annual function, and the only one of its kind in Bombay, which gives a real aesthetic treat and an enjoyable evening. This year the function includes, in addition to the ball-room dancing, a beautiful exhibition of interesting items followed by a grand parade. The following are the principal items of the programme:—

(1) Exquisite Indian dancing. (2) Pianoforte solo by Mr. F. D'Souza. (3) Song by Miss D'Souza. (4) Spanish Dance by Miss Cowas Maneck. (5) Violin-playing by Mr. Mehta. (6) Antalusian Tango by Mr. Terry and Miss Leighton. (7) Silver Ballet Dance.

Mr. O'Sallivan will be the Master of Ceremonies and Mrs. Parish the Mistress of Ceremonies. The Hijackers will be in charge of ball-dancing. 24 handsome prizes are offered for the various items. A Steinaway Piano has been lent by Messrs. Rose and Co. The entrance charge is: Double Rs. 7, Single Rs. 4.

The judges are Lady Kemp, Mrs. Dalal, Mrs. Myer Nissim, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan (Vice-Chancellor of the University), Mr. Wright, Mr. Adi K. Sett, Mr. Ditchburn and Mr. Ali Karimbhoy.

Among those who have been working most enthusiastically to make the function a unique success are Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Atiya Begum, Miss Hilla Vakil, Mr. O'Sallivan and other members of the Committee.

The function is in aid of the Bombay Education Society and Mrs. Atiya Begum's 'Saleehat-e-Ameera', a model primary school for Muslim girls which, though in an experimental stage, has been a great success, being the only instance of its kind to be registered by Government within the short space of a year.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

HINDU GYMKHANA TEAMS

The undermentioned players are selected to represent the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana (A Team) in their matches on the dates stated below:—

AGAINST ISLAM GYMKHANA ON SUNDAY.

Messrs. L P Jai (Capt.), K G Pardeshi. S S Dongre, Bhagwandas M, R R Wadkar, C M Rana, D D Hindlekar, V M Merchant, C N Mehta, A D Mundye T C Udeshi.

AGAINST SHAPUR SPENCER C. C. ON (WED. (20TH INST.).

Messrs (1) L P Jai (Capt), (2) K G Pardeshi. (3) S S Dongre, (4) C N Mehta, (5) D D Hindlekar, (6) V M Merchant, (7) H J Gharat, (8) R R Wadkar. (9) C M Rana, (10) V P Date, (11) M V Dhumatkar.

ANOTHER NAVAL ATTRACTION AT CAPITOL

—:o:—

LON CHANEY BEATS PREVIOUS RECORD'S

"Tell it to the Marines" is a sparkling picture, crowded with wit, humour and mirth, which is shown at the Capitol this week. Life in the Navy, the routine work in the floating-castles on the high seas, coupled with the excitement of bandit adventures, all go to invest great interest in the picture. Lon Chaney holds the stage amid the unflagging enthusiasm of the auditors as the leading character in the picture. William Haines and Eleanor Boardman as Private Burns and Norma Dale ably support the band of players. Fine-acting, spectacular scenes, both on land and sea, in diverse continents, in the torrid and temperate zones, the din of battle and the clash of arms—these are the most attractive aspects of this Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film. The entire Navy in action with all the thrills associated with it and the tumult of actual warfare provide gems of real entertainment. "Tell It To The Marines" continues romance with genuine adventure and this week the Capitol affords the laughter-craving public, something which they would considerably prize.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 14.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.68
To-day's Opening Rate	18.60
Difference	—08
To-day's Closing Rate	18.50
Difference	—18

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.77
To-day's Opening Rate	9.84
Difference	+07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.74
Difference	—03

EXPECTATIONS.

Liverpool 5 to 6 points lower.
Broach A./M. Rs. 337/0/0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Aug. 14.			
Silver Ready	24	4	6
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	6	6
Lower	0	1	6

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 14.			
1st Settlement	55	9	0
2nd Settlement	55	10	0

A SERIOUS FRACAS AVERTED

—:o:—

Fakir and Marwari Come to Grips

BOTH TAKEN TO HOSPITAL WITH STAB WOUNDS

A serious fracas was averted by the timely arrival of the police at Kandi Mohalla, Dongri, on Wednesday night when a Fakir and a Marwadi shopkeeper attacked each other with knives. It appears that at 10 p.m. a Fakir named Mohamad Rahim went to the Marwadi's shop belonging to one Sagarmal when an altercation took place between them on question of alms. From words they came to blows.

It is alleged some Mahomedans threw stones at the shop. In retaliation some Hindus in their turn attacked Muslims. In the scuffle the Fakir received a stab wound on the arm and the Marwadi also received some injuries and he fell down unconscious in the shop.

The Fakir, Mohamad, was arrested by the police and quiet was restored. Both the injured men were removed to the hospital.

A PATHAN STABS A PATHAN.

Hayamurad Mohamad Rasool, a Pathan worker, was, it is alleged, stabbed to death by another Pathan named Kalandar Sultan at Sewri in Burma Oil Company's compound on Wednesday afternoon.

It appears that there was some altercation between them on trifling matter and the former was stabbed by the latter.

SQUABBLE OVER MONEY LEADS TO FIGHT

—:o:—

A FATAL STAB WITH A KNIFE

A squabble over money resulted in the murder of Ramju Mohemed Kasam, (18) a Mohemdan, on Tuesday night, at Mahim. Ramju owed some money to Siddique which he pressed for payment on Tuesday night. As Ramju refused to give, Siddique brought a few friends to help him and Ramju also collected a few followers. A free fight ensued in which Ramju was stabbed with a knife. The police removed Ramju to the hospital, but he died on the way. The police have arrested three persons and further enquiry is in progress.

RIPPED OPEN HIS OWN STOMACH

—:o:—

A KURLA TRAGEDY

How a man cut his own stomach with scissors was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday. On Monday at about 4 p. m. Hussein Fakirali a Momedan, residing at Kurla, was seen lying at Kurla, in a pool of blood and groaning for help. He was removed by his relatives to the J. J. Hospital where he told that he cut his own stomach with the scissors. He died on Wednesday, death being due to haemorrhage following wounds. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF A TRADE MARK

—:o:—

CASE COMPOUNDED

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, B. N. Ghosal charged Messrs. C. Bhogilal and Bros. and Chandulal D. Shah, the manager of Messrs. C. Bhogilal Bros., with selling or being in possession of goods marked with a counterfeit trade-mark under Section 486, I. P. C., and Section 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act.

Mr. Bahmansha H. Daruvala, Advocate, appeared for the complainant.

The facts briefly stated are that the complainant is a chemist and do business in Pharmaceutical Specialities and Surgical Dressings at Princess Street. The accused are Chemists and Druggists at New Hanuman Lane.

The complainant who has made a special study of surgical dressings introduced into Indian markets, a special quality of "Absorbent Cotton Wool" imported in small packets wrapped in blue paper having a yellow label containing a fancy border with a special design in red and bearing upon the name and mark "Hygiea Cotton Wool Absorbent". The complainant claimed the label and the word "Hygiea" as his trade mark. The accused were selling cotton in similar packets bearing labels exactly similar to that of the complainant and which was a colourable imitation of the original. The accused on being called upon to stop importing and making use of such labels disputed complainants' right to the sole use of the label and the Court on the application of the complainant issued a summons on the accused and a search-warrant for the seizure of the goods, but no goods were found in the shop.

On the case being called out the complainant requested for permission to compound the case on the following terms: "The complainant says that he has been satisfied with the explanation given by the accused that the accused had no intention to encroach upon his (complainant's) rights, and the proceedings had resulted through some misunderstanding." The case was marked compounded and the accused were ordered to be acquitted.

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3. NAROTTAM GIRDHAR & Co., Shekh Memon St., BOMBAY.

VIGOROUS PICKETING AGAIN

—:o:—

WORKERS URGED TO STRIKE FROM TOMORROW

AN ARREST AND ASSAULT

The report of the workmen going to mills in increasing numbers day by day, has upset the G. K. Union; and an urgent meeting was called on wednesday night to consider the situation. The Union in a leaflet has intimated the strikers that from Friday next all the members of the Managing Committee would go to picket the mills without any remuneration. They have also urged all men going to work to strike work again from Friday next after receiving their pay.

A volunteer of the G. K. Union was arrested near Prabhat mill, Tardeo, for disorderly behaviour.

Another volunteer of the same Union, named Vishram who was twice assaulted before by the loyal workers was again assaulted near Ghorpdeo by some men on Wednesday. He was removed to the hospital by the police for treatment

RANADIVE & DESHPANDE

—:o:—

TO BE HONOURED ON RELEASE FROM JAIL

Messrs. Ranadive and Deshpande, labour leaders, are expected to be out of jail on Saturday and the G. K. Union is arranging for a grand reception in their honour.

WEDNESDAY'S ATTENDANCE

112,982

—:o:—

Wednesday (14th Aug.)

The Mill-owners' Association writes:—

"The attendance has gone up to 112,982."

BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND D. C. LTD.

The following is a statement showing the receipts during the last quarter of the financial year of the Broach Electric Supply and Development Corporation, Ltd.:—

	Rs.
April to June 1927-28	24,899
April to June 1928-29	26,479

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY

—:o:—

TOUR PROGRAMME

The Secretary, Congress Muslim Party writes:—

A meeting of the Working Committee was held on last Sunday at the Bombay Congress House, Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding Members from various parts of the Presidency came to attend the meeting prominent of whom were Messrs. Abbas Tyebji (Baroda,) Saiyad Asadali (Broach) gaon) while Imam Saheb Bava-Meer Shukr-ul-lah Saheb (Jalzir sent wire that illness prevented him from attending the meeting. Out of 13 members 11 were present.

TOURING GROUPS.

The Committee passed important Resolutions and appointed the following touring groups to visit the allotted places with a view to organize Party Branches and start the work of the Party there:—

August 22.—Alibag, Messrs. Abbas Tyabji, Mohammed Ali and Abid Ali Jaferbhai.

August 27,—Jalgaon,—Messrs. Mohammed Ali, Ali BJahadur Khan and Meer Shukr-ul-lah.

August 28,—Ahmedabad,—Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Abbas Tyabji, Mohammed Ali and Abid Ali Jaferbhai.

August 29,—Broach,—Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Abbas Tyabji, Mohammed Ali and Abid Ali Jaferbhai.

September 7,—Malegaon,—Messrs. Mohammed Ali and Ali Bahadur Khan.

Karnatak and Sind programme will be announced later on.

Muslim workers in the Presidency are requested to take up vigorously the work of enrolling party members and of organising Branches of the Congress Muslim Party in their respective areas.

Particulars and information can be had from the Secretary of the Party. P. B. No. 3112, Bombay—3.

BANKING ENQUIRY QUESTIONNARIE

—:o:—

COPIES AVAILABLE AT SECRETARIAT

Anybody requiring copies of the revised questionnaire issued by the Bombay Provincial Banking Committee can get them from the Secretary of the Committee, secretariat, Bombay.

Replies to the questionnaire should reach the Secretary before September 14.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN HOTEL

—:o:—

Mr. Mandoca, proprietor of Regent Hotel, Ballard Pier, reported to the police on Tuesday that a man named Robaglio was lying unconscious in his hotel. The police removed him to E. G. Hospital where he died subsequently. The Coroner sent vicera of the deceased to the Chemical Analyser to ascertain the cause of death, and adjourned further enquiry.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1929.

Futile Tactics

—:o:—

The "Times of India" is sure that Pandit Motilal Nehru's invitation to the Princes to appoint representatives to confer with the Committee of the National Convention at a round table conference will not be responded to by the Princes. "In vain," it says, "is the net spread in sight of the bird." The sentiment and the language in which this comment is expressed are worthy of our contemporary's reputation. The Princes, however, are not so simple as to be deceived by the "Times." or to mistake a friendly invitation for a net or not to recognize that a wider net has been already spread by quite a third party. In fact the main object of the proposed conference is to keep all Indians including the Princes from being entangled in the net. As for the Princes' response to the Pandit's invitation, the "Times" may not be long in being disillusioned. Not only is the invitation as much in the interests of the Princes as of their fellow-Indians, but the Princes themselves have also more than once welcomed friendly negotiations with British Indians on problems of common interest. Only in June last the Princes at their Conference in Poona passed a resolution once again "welcoming the attainment by British India of her due place among British Dominions," at the same time insisting on the recognition of the principle that "the relationship of the Paramount Power and the Princes should not be transferred without the agreement of the Princes to any third party, which recognition leaves the door open for negotiations between the States and British India with a view to arriving at an equitable and satisfactory arrangement on terms fair and honourable alike to British India and Indian States." It is precisely such negotiations as are indicated here that are now being attempted. And we are confident that the Princes will not allow themselves to be decoyed by an Anglo-Indian paper into banging the door against negotiations which they themselves have welcomed.

His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner speaking on the Nehru Report last year after emphatically declaring that there was, and there could be, no question of the Princes allying themselves with any forces of reaction, said: "Those who have given the subject of the future of British India and the Indian States some thought, including in an humble way myself, cannot but come to one conclusion, namely, that the ultimate solution and the only salvation of India—and if full justice is to be done not only to British India but also to the Indian States,—is some kind of federation and such federation or union, in view of the unparalleled conditions connected with India and the Indian States, will call for a new adaptation of the idea which we should all have to work for and work out in due course." The same sentiments were given expression to by His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, in his address in London last year. His Highness emphasized "most strongly that there is not and cannot be, any ill-will on the part of the Indian Princes towards the Nationalist movement in India" and declared "We have not he slightest desire to thwart this progress of British India: indeed, we hope we shall run a friendly race with them along the lines of national development." His Highness added: "I think it is fair to say that we are all agreed that there must be something like a federation for India; and by federation I mean nothing more than a machinery which will enable British India and Indian India to meet together at the top, and to discuss jointly, in a manner consonant with the interests and importance of each, all policies and proposals which affect India as a whole." The authors of the Nehru Report express the same view when they say: "We recognise that an Indian Federation, compatible as it will be with the maximum degree of antonomy in the local units, whether Provinces or States, can be the only solid foundation for responsible government."

We have reproduced these quotations in order to show that not only is there a recognition on the part of Princes and Indian statesmen that the destinies of Indian India and British India are indissolubly bound up but there is also a keen and sincere determination on their part, in the happy language of His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, to run a friendly race together along the lines of national development. Organs of vested interests, which are making frantic efforts to set the two parties against each other, will soon have a rude awakening and we have no doubt His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, and his other colleagues like His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner will heartily accept the invitation of Pundit Motilal Nehru and contribute their share towards making India a self-respecting and self-governing country which will occupy an honourable and proud place in the comity of nations.

A Vital Need

—:o:—

It is a healthy sign of the times that the attention of Indian youth is being increasingly attracted to the necessity of equipping themselves for the defence of their own country. The welcome advance in the keenness and enthusiasm which our young men exhibit in acquiring a better physical calibre is evidenced in their willingness to join institutes for physical culture, the demand for which is being only slowly met. In self-governing countries the young generation is actively encouraged by the State to acquire such instruction, and means for acquiring it are liberally provided out of State funds and ample opportunities are made available by it to young men, who desire to make the Army, the Navy or the Air Force their profession. to equip themselves for these careers, through instruction in numerous training schools. From these schools, a select number are taken by competitive examination into colleges and academies for training officers and the State thus secures a sufficient supply of young blood for its defence needs. The Military Academy at Kingston in Canada, the School at St. Cyr in France and the Cadet Colleges in England are well-known institutions which specialize in this training.

After the publication of the Skeen Committee's report, a sop was thrown out to India by the British Government, in the hope that they would be able to show to the whole world, that they had responded to the natural desire of Indian youth for becoming officers in the defence forces of their country. Twenty vacancies were set apart for Indians at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst for Commissions in Cavalry and Infantry, a maximum of six vacancies was reserved for Indian youth at the Artillery training centre at Woolwich while it was decided that "such number of vacancies at Cranwell as may be required for the gradual formation of an Indian Air Squadron" should be declared open for Indians and it was generously conceded that the "number of officers in the first instance should be six." A stone was thus offered for the bread the Indians demanded. At the snail's pace at which this scheme of training Indian officers for the defence of their own country is intended to work, it will require more than three centuries before Indians can satisfy their natural and legitimate ambition of seeing their own nationals officering their army and air-corps.

Dr. Moonje. the Nagpur Swarajist leader, who has taken a praiseworthy interest in this question of securing an efficient training for India's own nationals in order to enable them to serve adequately as officers in the Indian Army, has tabled three resolutions for the Simla session of the Assembly, the acceptance of which by the Government will show that they are desirous of revising their present stepmotherly attitude on the subject. But mere acceptance of these resolutions will mean nothing unless Government are prepared to take immediate action upon them. They should have no difficulty in taking such action, because Dr. Moonje's suggestions for reforms are eminently practical. He desires a revision in the composition of the Interview and Record Board which examines the candidates in India applying for the ridiculously small number of 32 vacancies now made available for Army training in England. He desires the Assembly to recommend to the Governor General in Council to open the military schools now in existence to all Indian boys irrespective of caste or creed, instead of restricting admission to them to sons and wards of Indian soldiers and Army officers. He is also anxious to secure the appointment of a Committee of inquiry to examine the causes of "the defective character training" in the educational system of the country which hinders "the steady flow of Army recruitment." We are not sure whether a Committee of the type Dr. Moonje suggests is needed. The defective nature is well known and it can be easily remedied by the State assisting in the establishment of physical culture and elementary army training courses in all higher classes in our secondary schools. America does this, and there is no reason why India should not. But then America is a self-governing country.

Karnatak Unification.

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The resolution in favour of Karnatak Unification was dealt with by the Bombay Legislative Council in much the same way that Karnatak itself has been dealt with by the Bombay Government. Karnatak has ever been the Cinderella of the Presidency. To quote but one instance of injustice done to the province, though Gujarat, Sind and the four Karnatak districts of the Southern Division have nearly the same population, the Karnatak districts are given but eight seats in the Council as against 19 given to Sind and 16 to Gujarat. The province has been neglected partly because it is dismembered and because it is comparatively far from the seat of Government. The resolution before the Council, therefore, asked Government to move the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India to constitute all the Kanarese-speaking Districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and Coorg into a separate antonomous province with a Governor at its head.

The unification movement is but a decade old, but it has now grown so strong that it has practically subordinated all other questions in Karnatak except that of Swaraj. No province that forms part of a larger Presidency has made out a stronger case for autonomy than has Karnatak. The case has been established on every rational ground, geographical, linguistic and economic. It has been conclusively proved with official figures that Karnatak can be an absolutely self-supporting province. The All-Parties' Conference, after going into the whole question minutely, has emphatically declared in favour of the unification movement. The arguments urged against it in the Council were most unconvincing, if not frivolous. Despite the defeat of the resolution the people of Karnatak should keep up and even intensify their propaganda. We are sure that with the aid of the Congress they will be able ere long to assert their right to autonomy.

EAST AND WEST.

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INDIA AND THE LANCASHIRE CRISIS.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON. Aug. 3.
(By Air Mail).

"CROCUS."

In the journal of the showmen and market salesmen, "The World's Fair," I came across a reference to the familiar figure of the quack doctor. I had heard one such referred to as Dr. Crocus, which seems a grim sort of joke. In the allusion in "The World's Fair" the appellation of "Crocus" is applied generically. It is a common noun—all too common—even vulgar. The writter says: "People come to market places and fair grounds, in addition to buying their ordinary market goods, to be entertained by the visiting demonstrator,—Crocus, Cornfaker. etc." (I am sorry to say, in English, faker means impostor).

While reading an attack on the Workers' Welfare League of India, which I founded and of which I have just been elected treasurer, the name of the writer (some Secretary or Sub-Secretary of the Cabinet, member for Hot Air or what not) brought upon faint memory of my meeting someone very like that gentleman, in a certain market selling quack medicines. under the name of "Dr. Crocus"!

And now the "Crocus" is so common as to be the name of a class instead of an individual. I have thought of approaching the said Sub-Secretary for Hot Air, requesting the favour of an interview. Then I would "lure him on" to tell of his "Life Struggle", or "How I Did It." At that stage I would introduce that modest flower, the Crocus, sprouting gaily in the old market place. The avocation of these unchartered medicoes, based as it on human ignorance and curiosity, moves me to poetry. My poem parodies the famous "Where the Bee Sucks."

"Where the Bee (F.) lurks there
lurk I,
In a crocus flower I *lie*."

TO CROAK OR BE CROAKED.

The poor Communists. writing under the scathing denunciation of this Under-Minister (not Minister of Health,—quite the contrary), while dying in the arena to make a Labour Party holiday, could justifiably cry out: "Don t libel us; Crocus!" (The copyright of this joke is strictly reserved).

ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

"The Engineer" says: "There is some talk of organising a tramway service in Simla, or rather a route circling the city and to connect it with Mashobra." "The Engineer," in its review of engineering works throughout the world, gives a detailed account of activities in India. That country is regarded by engineers as ranking high in the engineering records of the world. To read of the works and undertakings fills one with only one disturbing thought: When will those great works be entrusted to Indian engineers!

BETTERMENT IN INDIA.

That fascinating and instructive journal, "The Family Herald" of Montreal (Canada) seems always to publish "something about everything." The following short article on Social Betterment in India recounts some of the activities of Englishwomen and Anglo-Indian women in the cause of institutes for women.

"The Women's Institute idea has reached India, where a branch is being started at Gujarat. The programme includes classes in personal and household hygiene, cooking Indian food, some English dishes, and invalid cooking, sewing, hand and machine knitting, cutting out. mending, embroidery, laundry, elementary agriculture and gardening, home nursing, with simple first aid and baby craft, games and exercises, arithmetic for domestic accounts, and possibly classes for reading and writing. A social afternoon will be held once a week. The members will have the use one day a week of the newly equipped Gujarat library, its vernacular books and papers being especially helpful.

"The promoters of the new institute, it is reported, hope that a house in the city with a good court-yard for the games in order to provide a play room for babies will be the headquarters for the enterprise. Half the funds will be paid by the District Red Cross Society and half by the Gujarat Red Cross Society until April of next year when, if the scheme is approved by the Education Department, a grant will be available from the Provincial Government.

"Indian women are trying to find the solutions for their own special problems with the sympathetic help of other women. An English woman, who attended the all Indian Women's Conference on Education, held in Delhi recently, reports that representatives from every province and even from most of the big states were present. The establishment of the Gujarat Women's Institute is expected to lead to other branches that will be of service in the practical education of Indian women."

MINERALS AND WAR.

The London Press reports the meetings of the British Association, now proceeding at Johannesburg, South Africa. Sir Thomas Holland, in his presidential address on Wednesday last, is credited with pointing out a paradox of war, that Britain in the Great War was attacked with her own metals. He proceeds to sate that nine-tenths of the coal, two-thirds of the copper and 98 per cent. of the iron-ore consumed by the world come from America and Britain. Thence he argues that Britain (rather the British Empire) and the United States could fight for long periods on their own mineral resources. If they agreed to refuse minerals to those countries that infringe the Kellogg Pact, no war could last long.

The trouble about all this is the old question: "Who will control the controllers?" As things stand, Sir Thomas' proposal merely means dividing up the "policing of the world" between the English and the Americans. They have only to settle their little difference about the freedom of the seas, a matter delayed only by Britain's slow-witted adherence to old methods. Then the world is at their feet, or more correctly under their feet. The possible obstacle of a red element in many or all countries is being rapidly and violently eliminated. The Kellogg Pact. guaranteed by the two mineral merchants, is interpreted and bossed by them and protects them from any ebullition of heroic and desperate independence anywhere. In this charmed circle of the New Order, this blest pair of sirens accumulate their own causes of war until the day when a test match becomes inevitable. Nothing in this mineral embargo guards against it. The two guardians of the peace can involve 150 million people in wounds and death. hatred and misreprensetation, at their own good time.

SERVING THE SAME OLD DISH

In the reported speech of Sir Thomas Holland we have the same tale of Germany resolving "in 1914 to try the fortune of war." The tale of Germany working the phosphoric iron ores of Aalsace-Lorraine and the American basic steel process still able to control a metallic production enabling her to go to war, is indiscord with the historical facts and with Germany's interests. We are to assume that a disunited race, securing union and victory in 1871 and acquiring enormous phosphor iron ore deposits in the captured provinces, would after developing the minerals into one of the industrial and com-

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day

At Whose Cost?

The "Daily Mail", London, is conducting a vigorous campaign against the present lethargic manner in which the air mail to India is being worked. It suggests reasons why the air mail lacks public support, pointing out the existence of carelessness in sorting out letters to the East even in London and emphasising the fact that the slow and irregular nature of the train service in India proves a great handicap in securing confidence of businessmen in the air post as a reliable and quick means of transit. The reform which must be immediately initiated lies in the direction suggested by the associations of businessmen both Indian and European in this city. The air mail terminating at Karachi will not be economically profitable until it is connected with a subsidiary service to Bombay. But the Government of India are concentrating on getting into operation soon the Calcutta-Rangoon-Singapore route. A point on which the public is entitled to demand a satisfactory answer from Government is at whose cost will this link in Imperial defence be built up? The Indian tax-payer will have abundant reason to protest if he finds he has to pay for it.

Social Revolt

"You must carry on a war against social injustice and put a stop to evil social customs, then you must join hands and plunge yourselves in national activities". That was the sound and brave advice given by Mrs. Naidu to the Bombay women who felicitated her on her successful tour in America and on the Continent. We wish that women all over India could follow that advice literally. But a few days ago a Sanatanist dotard of Benares, 72 years old, was married to a girl of thirteen! The child may arrive at the age of discretion only to find herself widowed for life. How can anything less than an organised social revolt put an immediate stop to such outrages? We would earnestly appeal to Mrs. Naidu to follow up her eloquent advice with the requisite organisation for the crusade she rightly preaches.

"Depressed Classes" in Mysore.

The most interesting feature of the Report on Co-operative Societies in Mysore for the year 1927-28 is the progress of the co-operative movement among the Adikarnatakas, Adidravidas, Lambanies and other "depressed" class sections of the population of the State. Intensive propaganda work was conducted among these communities through discourses, lectures, and exhibition of lantern slides, and in response to these efforts the number of co-operative societies specially intended for the benefit of members of these communities increased by 52, the total number of registered societies being 226, with a total membership of 4,447 and an aggregate working capital of over half a lakh. It is a moot question whether it is sound to encourage sectional co-operative societies even for backward communities; nevertheless one must welcome the very active interest shown by the Government of the State, and especially by Mr. K. H. Ramaiya, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in extending the benefits of this movement for economic uplift and organization to those sections of the population which are unorganized and economically as well as socially most backward and neglected.

An Object Lesson For Bombay.

Special arrangements have been made by the State to provide finance for these co-operative societies and to arrange for grants of cultivable land for agriculture and of timber and other materials for house-building purposes. A model agricultural colony for fifteen Adikarnataka families is being laid out on co-operative lines at Gottigere, a village near Bangalore. and Government are hopeful that this excellent experiment will pave the way for the establishment in the near future of similar colonies at other centres in the State. A reference to this experiment is made in the questionnaire issued by the Starte Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the social and economic disabilities of aboriginal tribes and "untouchable" classes in this Presidency, though the interest that the Goverment of Bombay themselves have shown so far in practical measures for the economic uplift of the "depressed" classes in villages as well as in towns and cities can hardly lead one to hope that it will, as a result of the labours of this Committee, adopt some active measures as in Mysore or Madras for the amelioration of the present miserable condition of these classes.

FACTS WITHOUT TRUTH

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Miss Mayo's New Book

Reviewing "Slawes of Gods," Miss Mayo's new book to Supplement "Mother India, Savil Zimand writes in an American paper:—

Miss Mayo, was "Inertia, helplessIndia" was published nearly two years ago. The volume was dedicated to "The Peoples of India" and its main generality, in the words of Miss Mayo, was "Intertia, helplessness, lack of initiative and originality, lack of staying power and of sustained loyalties, sterility of enthusiasms, weakness of life—vigor itself—all are traits that truly characterize the Indian not only of today but of long-past history."

From this book one got the impression that in that Eastern subcontinent little girls between the ages of 8 and 14 do little else but marry year in and year out. Said Miss Mayo: "The Indian girl, in common practice, looks for motherhood nine months after reaching puberty—or anywhere between the ages of 14 and 8. The latter age is extreme, although in some sections not exceptional the former is well above the average."

Of course some of those who read the book may have thought that there was some slight exaggeration in this, but it was all horrible at any rate and, as we know, details make little difference to those who believe that all "facts are born free and equal." So people in obscene curiosity over Miss Mayo's pages.

UNTRUE ASPECT.

Some time after the appearance of "Mother India" men and women in close touch with the Indian people, writers conversant with their everyday life, keen students of that country's social and political conditions, brought evidence to show that the picture of India as portrayed in Miss Mayo's "Mother India" was "untrue to the facts and unjust to the people of India." Others asserted that the author "had a good sniff at all the filthy drains of India," had cast a fierce light on all that is worst in Idian life and ignored the good and fine aspects of Indian thought and character. Still others in citing Miss Mayo's quotations pointed to deliberate and inexcusable omissions.

A statement issued in the name of the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, of which the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India is chairman, declared, The sweeping generalizations that are deduced from incidents that came to the notice of the author or that are suggested by the manner in which these incidents are presented, are entirely untrue as a description of India as a whole."

Writers on Indian affairs pointed out that her startling statements of child marriage were not borne out by the figures, that while the number of those marrying at a low age is large it forms only a minority of the whole and that at the age of 15 three-fifths of the girls of India are still unmarried. Moreover, they also showed that in India the word "marriage" is used to denote what would elsewhere imply merely "irrevocable betrothal" and that the theoretical possibility of "effective marriage" at an absurd age is no final proof of the frequent occurrence of such marriage at such age.

Finally, English authorities who have spent many years in India have unhesitatingly asserted that her indictment of the Indian people was consistently ungenerous. Remember that the book was dedicated to them, that her volume tried to show that to "white man's rule is so over whelmingly good for inferior breeds that it is only wickedness that makes them dissatisfied," that she wrote with virulent contempt of the Indians and showed no sympathy with their point of view.

When the scrupulousness and impartiality of a book is as validly challenged as was "Mother India," when weighty evidence is brought to undermine confidence in a book, one would reasonably expect that the author of that book, assuming tha he or she has a real case, would reply. Of course, there is another way out of such a situation. If you are challenged, make new accusations. Certain mayors of at least two American cities have followed this method and they have proved that it works.

NO REPLY TO CHALLENGE.

We had hoped that Miss Mayo would reply and we expected that her reply would be found in her "Slaves of the Gods." But instead of answering her critics she only makes new accusations. Her new book is composed of twelve narratives, five of which have been published in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" during 1928-1929, not fiction, we are assured, although cast in fiction from supplemented by texts from Indian sources. "Their sole purpose," writes Miss Mayo, "is to restate some of the main points developed in 'Mother India'—to reemphasize by specific examples the general nature of the disease, not political but social and religious, that saps the life of Hinduism at its source." The volume contains six stories of child rape legalized by marriage, stories dealing with widows who commit suicide, stories of pariahs and the sacred cow. They are all written in a fierce melodramatic style and their literary value is nil.

But at this point it will be well to give a few specific cases of child marriage which occurred in a country a little closer to us than India. Here they are:

SPECIFIC CASES.

1. After an issuer in one town had refused a license to a divorced man another granted it, thus enabling him to marry a child 12 years and 14 days. Both of the child's parents gave their consent.

2. A widower of 52, whose wife had recently died, married their adopted daughter of 15 after renouncing the adoption.

3. A girl of 13 married with her mother's consent. When her baby was born it weighed only two pounds and soon died.

4. A girl of 13 was married with parental consent to a man twice her age is now reported to be a physical wreck.

5. A husband and wife, who had been living apart for some time, were found to be cooperating heartily in effecting the marriage of their 15-year-old daughter to a man who fiad a good deal of money and was three on four times her age.

6. A child of 13 applied for a divorce. The judge reporting her case says that she had been married with her mother's consent to a man more than twice her age.

7. The marriage of a man of 25 to a girl of 13 was arranged by the girl's mother, who gave her child's age as 16 at the license office.

8. A judge reports the marriage of a child of 12 to a man of 39.

9. A District Attorney reports the marriage of a child of 11 with the consent of her mother. The child's future husband swore that she was 16.

But why go on? Believe it or not, these cases have all happened in various part of the United States. And one could go on and tell of many more. These are described in "Marriage and the State" and "Child Marriage" by Mary Richmond and Fred Hall, prepared under the auspices of a well-known American Foundation. I refer to the Russell Sage Foundation.

CHILD BRIDES.

It may be worth recalling that about 343,000 women and girls who are living in the United States today began their married lives as child brides (of 16 or less) within the last thirty-six years and that the legal minimum marriageable age in the United States with parental consent is 12 years for girls in twelve of our States; in eleven States it is 14 years; in seven States, 15 years, in eighteen States, 16, and in only one, 18 years. And not many may be aware that in England it is possible for marriage to be validly solemnized, with the necessary consents, between a girl of 12 and a boy of 14.

And the reason that is given for this age in the ancient text books of England and not India is as follows:

"It is not because the parties are supposed to have sufficient discretion to appreciate the consequences of so critical and responsible an engagement, but because in general they have by that time arrived at physical maturity and the worst social evils would ensue from holding them incapable of marrying."

But to return to Miss Mayo's "Slaves of the Gods." It would be comparatively easy for an Indian writer to take the nine cases I have given here, dress them up in fiction form, put in front of each story a note, "This narrative is taken from real life," and state in the introduction that the tales are to be accepted as typical of America and even be so generous as to dedicate the volume to "The People of the United States of America."

BAD SITUATION.

Ofcourse no one in his senses would claim that we face in American a child marriage situation as does India. No one can deny that the situation in India is very bad, though Miss Mayo informs us now that it is indisputable that in the last eighteen months, i.e., since the appearance of "Mother India," the glaring evils have increasingly engaged the attention of educated India. But Miss Mayo's cases of child-rape legalizied by marriage as told in her latest book are as representative of India as a whole as the nine cases enumerated here are typical of this country.

"But," says Miss Mayo in her appeal of the women of Hindu India, "the twelve little narratives that make this book are records of fact.. Perhaps few or none of you can from your own experience or observation, parallel them all, for few of you are acquainted with more than one section of your country." When is true enough and applies equally well perhaps to the vast majority of the people of this country. But one wonders with what grace this can come from a person who has spent months and not years in a subcontinent inhabited by 320,000,000 people, and speaking no less than 222 distinct languages and countless dialects, none of which she understands. That contempt for another race which was evident in "Mother India" is not missing in "Slaves of the Gods."

One of her allusions to Gandhi and his non-violent teachings, which won him the admiration of the world, is that "his speech day by day was the speech that breeds hatred and destruction and drives simple folk to the spilling of blood."

Judging by the reception of the author's other book, the only effect of this one can be to intensify race hatred. I can already hear Indians say, not without a good deal of justification: "The first thing to do is to put your own house in order, and before she starts nagging other people we suggest that the author use her talents in trying to reform the marriage laws of her country, which in the opinion of the Russell Sage Foundation can stand improvement."

BHOPAL THANKSGIVING FUND

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LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following is the first list of contribution to H. H. the Nawab of Bhopals' Thanksgiving Fund for His Majesty the King Emperors' recovery from illness. The Committee acknowledges with many thanks the subscriptions that have already been paid and request those who have not done so to add to the Fund by a generous response to H. Hs' appeal:—

H.H. the Mother Begam Rs. 10000 H.H. Shah Bano Begam Rs 5,000; Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj Begam (President) Rs. 2,000; Mr. L G L Evans P.A. Rs 100; Col. W J Simpson Rs 100; R B Raja Oudh Narayan Bisarya (Member) Rs. 600; Sahibzada Dr. Saiduzzafar Khan (Member) Rs. 600; Col. H C S Ward Rs. 500; Dr. M A Ansari Rs. 500; Major Dr. A Rahman Rs 300; General Saulat Jung Abdul Qayum Khan (Member) Rs. 300; Col. Amir Ahmed Rs 300; Mr. C F Newman Rs. 250; Mr Khawja Mahomed Akram Rs. 200; Munshi Mansab Ali Sahib Rs. 200; Mr. Mahmood Hasan Khan Rs. 150; Major Mumtaz Ali Khan Rs. 150; Maulvi Abdul Grafoor Sahib Rs 150; Maulvi Mufti Anwarul Haque Sahib Rs. 150; Mr. Abu Mohd. Maudoodi Rs. 150; Mr. J P Jauhri Rs 100; Mr. Ghoshal Rs. 130; Mr. H M Hayat Rs. 100; Mr. Mumtaz Ali Khan Rs. 50; Mr. Akhtar Aziz Rs. 50; Mr. Khadim H. Khan. 50; Mr. Mohd. Homid Rs. 50; Mr. Wali Mohd Rs. 50; Mr S. Badcock Rs. 10 Miss Dhunbai Bombay Rs 21. Mr. S Bela Singh Contractor Rs. 50; Mr. M Lachhmandas Contractor Rs. 30; Mr. Amir Khan Contractor Rs. 15; Mr. H Kale Khan Contractor Rs. 5 Mr. M Shujauddin Contractor Rs. 25; Mr. S V Nathan Rs 15; Mr. S T Ramaswami Rs. 5; Mr. T S Ramachandran Rs. 2; Mr. Kazi Nazi Mohammad Rs. 2; Mr. Khushal Chand Re. 1; From Labourers in the Aish Bagh Tannery, Bhopal Rs. 10; Mr. Abdul Ghafur Khan (Hony. Secretary). Rs. 100. Total Rs. 22,571-0-0.

THE GOVERNOR'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR BOMBAY

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Net proceeds of a play produced by the "Student Players" under the direction of Dr. Edward Parker Rs. 400; Collection made by Mrs. J D Bbrda Rs. 323-13-0; The Secretary Lusitanian Sporting Club (Through the Collector of Bombay) Rs. 50; Hariprasad A Desai Esq., Ahmedabad Rs. 3-8-0; Messrs The P & O Steam Navigation Co. — Part Proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during April 1929. Rs. 650; Messrs. The P & O Steam Navigation Co. — Part Proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during May 1929. Rs. 1,000; Messrs The P & O Steam Navigation Co. — Part Proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during June 1929 Rs. 200 Messrs The P & O Steam Navigation Co. — Part Proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during July 1929 Rs. 200;

Total Rs. 14,86,492-10-4.

Amount promised but not yet received. Rs. 15,000.

All donations, however small, will be thankfully received by the Hony. Treasurer. Mr. S D Saklatvala. Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort Bombay.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

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The following contributions towards the above School are acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 549,926-14-7; The Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust for May and June 1929 Rs. 400; The Secretary, Lodge Zanzibar No. 3897. E.C. Rs. 150; Mr Ardeshir Narroji Lawyer, in sacred memory of Bai Soonabai Ardeshir Lawyer Rs. 101; The Trustees, the Jacob Haji Essa Charitable Trust Rs 100; A Zoroastrian, in sacred memory of the 21st Anniversary of his late father Mr. Fakirji Dinsha Rs 31; The Chapter, "Sir Lawrence Jenkins", No. 3275 E.C. Rs 25; Mrs Framroz F Merwanji Rs. 21; A Zoroastrian Rs. 20; A Parsi lady in sacred memory of her brother Rs. 11; Bai Mongibai Gangadas Atmaram Rs. 11; Mr. Dady Sheryarji Gonda Rs. 10; Mr. Haroon Tarmahomed Noorani Rs. 8-8-0; Sums of under Rupees five Rs. 45; Total Rs. 550,860-6-7.

ECONOMICS OF KHADDAR

—:o:—

The following note from the first volume on "Indian Economics" by Professors, G. B. K. Jathar and S. G. Beri on the Economis of Khaddar will be read with interest by the general public:—

Hand-spinning requires a somewhat more detailed treatment, not so much because of its intrinsic importance as because of the controversy which has raged in recent years round the Charkha and its possibilities. The advocates of the Charkha maintain that hand-spinning is the only supplementary industry possible and suitable under the present conditions for the large masses in rural areas and affords the simplest and quickest means of utilising existing fille-man-power. Mr. Gandhi, the great preacher of the gospel of the Charkha, speaks inter alia of its advantages as follows:—

It is immediately practicable, because (a) it does not require any capital or costly implements to put it into operation. Both the raw material and the implements for working it can be cheaply and locally obtained; (b) it does not require any higher degree of skill and intelligence than the ignorant and powerty stricken masse of India possess; (c) it requires so little physical exertion that even little children and old men can practise it and so contribute their mite to the family fund; (d) it does not require the ground to be prepared for its introduction afresh as the spinning tradition is still alive among the people.

It is universal and permanent, as next to food yarn alone can be sure of always commanding an unlimited and ready market at the very door steps of the worker, and thus ensure a steady regular income to the impoverished agriculturist.

It alone effectively solves the problem of unemployment, not only to the partiel unemployment of the agriculturist, but of the educated youth aimlessly wandering in search of occupation. The very magnitude of the task requires the marshalling of all the intellectual forces of the country to guide and direct the movement.

OCCUPATION FOR SPARE HOURS

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar writing on the 'Charkha' in his Memorandum submitted to the Royal Commission on Agriculture says, "Hand-spinning is the only occupation that can fill the spare hours of the rural population if we take into account the limited skill and knowledge of the people and the necessary conditions of any spare time occuption, namely, that it should be simple, easily learnt, and capable of being taken up and put aside any time so that it may not interfere with the main-occuption." This conclusion, he says, is confirmed by actual experience in the Khaddar revival work in the Tamil Nad in the Madras Presidency. People there, especially women have taken kindly to the Charkha and their supplementary earnings, small as they are, ranging from Rs. 15 to 25 per Charkha anually, are a useful addition to their income, especially as, in not a few cases, the income from land itself is no more than about Rs. 50 per family per year.

In his preliminary report, the special officer appointed by the Madras Government to carry out a survey of cottage industries, emphasising the limitations of Khaddar movement in the Presidency, arrived at the conclusion that annual savings are not adequate enough to hold out any large inducement to hand-spinning. These difficulties are real, and apart from the question of cost, it is not easy to change peoples' psychology and preference for "cooler and more attractive substitutes for the coarse Khaddar which lie within the reach of all but the very poorest." However, so long as the farmer is not and cannot be supplied with any other more remunerative supplementary industry, handspinning offers him some chance of balancing his budget at the end of the year. The case for the Charkha is merely this, that spinning on the charkha is better than doing nothing whatever. But a more remunerative subsidiary industry is required for bringing substantial economic relief to the cultivator.

Rangoon.—It is understood that Mr. S. Smyth, Finance Member is proceeding home on four months' leave from August 22 and Mr. T. Couper Financial Commissioner (Reserved) will act in his place. Mr. C. F. Grant, Chairman, development trust, will officiate as Financial Commissioner.—A. P.

Peshawar.—Mr. Nalini Mohan Lahiri of Calcutta, who was employed an an Irrigation Engineer under the late Government and Mr. Mohammed Siddique, son of Nazir Ghulam Mahomed of Lahore, who was employed as a teacher in the Habibia College, have arrived safely at Peshawar from Jalalabad.—A. P.

Calcutta---The Sub-Committee of the Central Banking Inquiry Committee appointed to consider the question relating to foreign trade, will hold its first meeting in Calcutta on August 21.—Free Press.

THE BANVARD AGAIN

—:o:—

FUN AND LAUGHTER AT THE OPERA

On Wednesday the Banvard Musical Comedy Company made a sensational reappearance on the opening night of their new season in Bombay when an exceptionally large crowd was present to give them a great reception. Somehow this popular company have always enjoyed the general confidence and hearty support of the local fans. there being hardly a seat available yesterday in a packed house. And the quality of the entertainment they provide amply justifies this.

The company is composed of a choice selection of artistes prominent among whom are some who are familiar here. Cherry Wylmott and Claire Leslie have already made their mark in the particular taste that they favour and they were enthusiastically received.

A noted addtion is Estelle Rose who appeared to great advantage in the first part of the programme in "Character Cameos," an item which gave her unlimited scope as a comedienne of the daring type. Her humour was perfectly in keeping with the part.

Billy Bray, of course, was fun-merchant-in-chief. His eccentric dancing and bloozey stuff went off very well, and in fact the show would have been incomplete without him.

Good dancing was a feature of the evening and for this Edna Ray is to be warmly congratulated. The item "In Sheba's Day" brought out her technique and grace to its fullest extent. Thelma Burness possesses a fine voice and contributed largely to the success of the evening. Her singing in the character of the Dutch Doll can well be described as beautiful. "The Wedding of the Painted Doll" which incidentally accompanied this was one of the best items of the evening.

The Nastikoff Orchestra with which the programme wound up was one eternal scream and the audience just sat back and rocked with laughter. Billy Bray led the fun and his colleagues ably backed him up to the intense amusement of all.

It was unfortunate that there should have been so many late arrivals. the early part of the show being to a certain extent marred on account of this. And the people behind would insist on talking during items much to the annoyance of all in their immediate neighbourhood. In a show of this sort is preferable to be able to listen to the performers.

There is no doubt that a great deal of training and preparation has been undergone to make this season a success and if yesterday's crowd is any criterion of the support to be expected then Mr. Banvard need not worry.

TREATING PASSENGERS AS CATTLE

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INHUMAN PRACTICE ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY

Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai makes the following complaint against the Barsi Light Railway:—

"I beg to bring to your notice that the practice of carrying pilgrims in vans to and from Pandharpur during fairs is still being carried on by the Barsi Light Railway. I was present this year during the last Ashadi fair and was shocked to see this inhuman practice being still followed by the Railway. I appeal to the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association to take up this matter in all seriousness and get an assurance from the Railway that they will realize the necessity of doing away with the objectionable practice, which no civilized nation will tolerate. You will surely be doing great service to your motherland and to your helpless fellow countrymen".

Lahore—Enquiries at Garhshankar (Hoshiarpur District) show that three bombs exploded in Garshankar Ilaqa. One was thrown in the village of Jhungian on the 9th, and two at the police station of Garhshankar on the 10th instant. With the exception of minor injuries to Zaildar's son no loss of life occurred. Police have taken certain persons into custody.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes visited the Saraswat Housing Society and Rao Bahadur Chimanlal Kisandas' Gold Lace Factory on Tuesday.

Lt.-Col. T. B. Minniken lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

MILL COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES.

Complaint of Undue Interference.

MILL MANAGERS' EVIDENCE BEFORE COURT OF INQUIRY

Mill managers and officials gave evidence before the Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry on Wednesday. Before the witnesses were put on oath, Mr. Mody, replying to some questions of Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, admitted that the workers in the mills were illiterate and discontented; but the extent of the discontent depended on the leaders they got. Most of the troubles in the mills were due to the Mill Committees and the general policy of the Girni Kamgar Union.

The first witness examined was Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi, Weaving Master in the Morarjee Gokuldas Mills. He narrated the circumstances which resulted in the dismissal in April last of Ramachandra Yeshwant, a weaver, who was also a member of the Mill Committee of the G. K. Union.

COLLECTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Asked if any subscriptions were collected in the mill, Mr. Joshi declared that subscriptions were collected for different purposes. There was the Union subscription of 4 annas, there was the strike fund subscription of Re. 1 and there was a collection in aid of the Meerut defence fund.

INTIMIDATION OF WORKERS.

Questioned about a woman mukadam named Sakubai, witness said that she attended the mill for two or three days after the strike was declared. Thereafter she stayed away. When witness sent for her she sent word saying that some men were standing at the door and preventing her from going to work. She also requested to keep the back door of the mill open, so that she might come in. The back door was kept open as requested, but she did not turn up. She then offered to stay inside the mill compound.

Mr. Mody: Were there many men staying inside the mill at that time?

Witness: There were about 100 men staying in the mill compound.

Mr. Mody: What was the reason for their being accommodated inside the mill?

Witness: They were afraid to live in their own chawls as they were being intimidated.

ASSAULT ON WEAVING MASTER.

Witness, proceeding, stated that in March last there was a strike in a department and the operatives tried to bring out men from other departments. In doing so they attacked a Weaving Master called Patel. In addition to these acts, threats were given to several officers of the mill. The Manager of the mill was once threatened.

To Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami, witness said that on pay days mill discipline was not enforced and operatives were given sufficient latitude to move about freely. He also confessed that before the Mill Committees were there and collection of Union subscriptions began, other subscriptions were being collected occasionally within the mills. The management had not taken objection to these collections.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ranadive, witness said that Ramchandra Yeshwant used to make representations to the Manager regarding grievances of the operatives. If the grievances were found reasonable, they were redressed by the Manager.

Asked if an operative could be dismissed by the jobber or head jobber, witness replied in the affirmative. He added that for reinstatement of a dismissed man the sanction of higher authorities was necessary.

Replying to Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, witness said that the head jobber could dismiss any operative without notice.

ASKED TO CLOSE MILL.

Mr. Bagwarkar, Manager of the Moon Mill, was the next witness examined. He told Mr. Mody that on the pay day every month Union subscriptions were being collected in the mills. Most of the workers paid of their own accord. The Mill Committees, however, sought to interfere with the management. Early in February the workers approached him and wanted the mill to be closed as they wanted to go home. At that time, there was the kidnapping scare and the men wanted to protect their children. Witness told them that the scare had no foundation and declined to close the mills. But the men went out.

Asked by Mr. R. R. Bakhale, witness sail he was the Manager of the mill for the past 26 years. He did not know whether the Mill-owners' Association had recognised any unions. Before he went to Europe in August last year, he had not received any letter from the Mill-owners' Association in this regard. He came to know of the collection of Union subscriptions in the mills after his return from Europe towards the end of January last.

Proceeding, he said that non-Union subscriptions were being collected in the mills and the management had no complaint of production having been affected on account of such collections.

Witness: That is a question for the Agents. Personally I don't see any harm in it.

Mr. Bakhale: Who dismisses and employs operatives in your mill, the Manager or the jobber?

Witness: I myself do it.

To Mr. Narayan Swami, witness admitted that leave was granted to workmen without any written application or other record. But in case of leave extending over 15 days a record was kept in the office. Leave was usually taken from the heads of departments.

The Court at this stage rose for luneh.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

On the Court reassembling after lunch, Mr. Bhagwakar was cross-examined by Mr. Ranadive. He said that the Mill Committee used to make representations to him regarding workers' grievances. He did not object to that practice so long as the grievances were genuine.

Asked about the day on which the operatives wanted the mill to be stopped, witness replied it was about February 7, a few days before the Hindu-Muslim riot occurred.

Mr. Ranadive: When the men asked you to stop the mill, there was a general scare in the city of Pathans' kidnapping children.

Witness: There was such a rumour.

Mr. Ranadive: Did you know that mills in other parts of the city were closed on that day?

Witness: I did not know that.

Mr. M. I. Chinoy, Manager of the Currimbhoy Mills, giving evidence next stated that a greater part of the workers in his mill belonged to the Girni Kamgar Union. He knew the man called Bhima Gangaram, a piecer in the Ring Department. He had received several complaints about him that he was moving about in different departments leaving his work. He had called him and warned him several times that if he broke the discipline of the mill he would be dismissed.

On February 25 last there was a partial strike in the mill and during that time Bhima was absent for a few days. While this absent he wrote chits to two jobbers named Kashiram and Kondiba asking them to join the strike and sympathise with the strikers. On the jobbers refusing to come out they were threatened by the man. These facts were brought ot witness's notice who informed Mr. Watts, the Superintendent, about it. Consequently Mr. Watts dismissed him on March 8.

Continuing, witness stated that he also used to receive complaints about the man called Jaganath Sitaram, who used to go about instigating workers to go on strike. He also used to interfere in other works of the mill.

Cross-examined by Mr. Deshpande witness asserted that the Mill Committee attempted to arrogate to themselves the powers of the management.

Mr. Deshpande: What makes you say that?

Witness: Many of the activities of the Committee made it impossible for the management to carry on its work of running the mill properly.

USURPATION OF MANAGEMENT'S FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Deshpande: What particular function of the management was usurped by the Mill Committee?

Witness: What I mean is that the Mill Committee broke some of the instructions of the management.

Mr. Deshpande: Breaking instructions is usurping the powers of the management?

Witness: Certainly.

Mr. Deshpande: Do you object to the Mill Committees?

Witness: If they are to act as they have been acting between October and March then certainly I object to them.

Mr. Deshpande: But you did not object to them before March?

Witness: Before whom am I to object?

Mr. Deshpande wanted to know if witness had written either to the Union or the Mill-owners' Association objecting to the Mill Committees.

Witness replied that he had written to the Association about it.

The Spinning Masters of the Fazulbhoy and Spring Mills were then examined and cross-examined, after which the Court adjourned till 11-15 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

QUIXOTIC EXCHANGE POLICY

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"APATHY OF GOVT. TO SERVE ECONOMIC INTERESTS"

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND'S VIEWS

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, C.I.E., at the third quarterly general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce held at Bombay on Saturday, last:—

It cannot be said that the textile workers' strike at Bombay has completely ended even now. It is useful to review the situation after all these months, and it is possible to notice some facts clearly. The strike has done immense harm to the textile industry and it has seriously affected the business of Bombay. It is but natural that one should wish for an end of the same and for an early resumption of the normal industrial and business life of this city. Inquiry is being conducted at present into the causes of this dispute between the workers and the millowners and its result will be out in due course. It is not, however, possible to close our eyes to certain facts. The workers have become better organized every where than before the war and they have become more vigilant about their interests. It is but proper that the millowners should read these signs of times and change their angle of vision with respect to their workers.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

It will be possible to better remunerate the workers when the industry itself prosper. I had, therefore, suggested, some time back, that Government should give protection for a few years to the textile industry by putting a further 10 per cent duty on our imports of cloth. The industry will thereby prosper and expand and become more stable. It appears Government are perhaps contemplating a small increase in the import duty on cloth. This my bring some relief to the industry, but it will hardly protect it in the proper sense of the word. If protective duty is to prove really useful, it need not be said that, it must be adequate. It is not possible to say anything definitely at this stage until Government proposals in this connection are fully out.

Government of India have after all decided to entrust the question of protection to India's Salt industry to the Tariff Board in accordance with the assurance give by the Hon the Finance Member to Mr. N.C. Kelker at the time of the debate on his cut motion in the Legislative Assembly, and I take this opportunity to congratulate them for it. Government have rectified the error they had committed in throwing to the winds the recommendation made by the Taxation Inquiry Committee. The Chamber had already addressed a representation to the Government on the subject.

HARMFUL CURRENCY POLICY.

Since the closure of the mint to the public for the coinage of silver, Government's currency policy has done great harm to the commerce and industry and has caused great economic loss to the country as a whole. Government of India, at least upto 1912, intended, if possible, to establish Gold Standard here. But since the time the Chamberlain Commission (majority) blessed the existing system as good and scientific, Government have considered it their duty to manipulate the currency of the country with the single object of stabilising the foreign exchange! Sir James Begbie alone wrote a minute of dissent and recorded that "since," the country annually imports so much gold, establishing a Gold Standard and gold currency would be most desirable, scientific and economic.

The last fifteen years' experience of different Europan countries has a moral for us. Unstable currencies in those countries coused economic disorganization. Many businessmen were wholly ruined, the cost of living rose very high, the thrifty found themselves starving, productive power of the manufacturing industry was seriously affected, and chaos reigned everywhere. Once the economic life of a "country is" upset it takes considerable time before things become normal again. It is true that in most contries there, gold does not circulate today as in prewar days. But it must be remembered that this is due to the popular confidence that the paper is freely convertible at their will. The Hilton-Young Commission has tried to make out that this extensive use of paper in internal circulation is more scientific and economical and that it is a sign of advanced ideas about currency and exchange. But it has forgotten to take note of the fact that it is due to popular confidence that any time the paper could be converted into gold by their Government. It cannot be maintained that Gold Standard as people have known it in prewar days, is unscientific and antiquated. On the contrary it is the desire of every country to-day using paper internally, to return to it. Great Britain has adopted it only temporarily as a halting stage. When that is so, is it not rather strange that a Commission of experts, like the Hilton-Young Commission, should recommend for this country the perpetuation of the present system of currency, a system which countries in Europe have chosen to accept for the time being only as a matter of necessity due to their inability to command the necessary quantity of gold in the near future?

It will not, it may be added, be fair to this country that it should continue to be governed by the present harmful exchange and currency policy, just because Chamberlain Commission called it "Scientific" and Hilton-Young Commission blessed it as "Advanced" in addition.

ENOUGH MEANS FOR GOLD CURRENCY.

We have sufficient gold resources to convert the silver currency into gold currency. There were in circulation in 1920 (and there have been no appreciable additions since then) 2,50,00,00,000 rupees and currency notes to the value of 1,80,00,00,000. There are no gold coins. Total value of money is Rs. 4,30,00,00,000 (four hundred and thirty crores). The country will need for reasons specified above a large quantity of token rupee incirculation say, 2,00,00,00,000 (two hundred crores). We require conversion, therefore of only 2,30,00,00,000 (two hundred thirty crores) into gold coin.

It is a fact that Government have so often deliberately let slip the opportunity to serve the economic interests of this country by its quixotic exchange policy. And this is possible because the Government is alien and the interests of the Government and the governed are not the sam.

AN APPEAL O JAINS

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—For the past two months a movement is carried on among the Jain community which is not only dangerous and ruinous but it also lowers us in the eyes of others. All thinking Jains look with anxiety at this movement. It has become the subject of talk whether in trains or in tramways. The controversy over the "diksha" question and the recent words of Muni Ramvipaya have brought the whole community into ridicule. It seems that one whose sole aim in life is to exalt the Jain religion himself becomes the cause of bringing it into ridicule. But I believe the Jains themselves should be held more responsible for this state of affairs. Time has come to stop this movement and stop making ourselves the laughing stock of the members of the sister communities. I, therefore, appeal to the leading members of the community to come together and devise ways and means to check and prevent the spread of this movement. I hope some public spirited gentleman of the community will take up the matter. I am prepared to help him to the utmost of my ability on condition that for the present no Muni Maharaj should be allowed to participate in the deliberations.—Yours etc.,

M. M. SHAH.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

EVIDENCE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH REPRESENTATIVES

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Evidence of representatives of the Postal and Telegraph Department before the Public accounts Committee to-day was confined mainly to department's proposal to extend the life of capital assets for depreciation purposes as against short period determined when the department was commercialised four years ago. Several members of the Committee raised the question of releasing a portion of the already accumulated depreciation fund on the basis of short period towards reducing the postal rates but eventually it was decided, at the suggestion of the Chairman, that there should be a committee of legislature, as in the case of Railway Finance, to enquire thoroughly into the financial working of the department.

CURIOUS RECEIPTS.

The examination of Mr. Lloyd, Member, Central Board of Revenue, was devoted partly to the proposed introduction of the system of internal check on customs receipts. But beyond wishing early conclusions of Government on the scheme formulated by Mr. Rajagopalan the Committee could not do anything especially as the Finance Department had not examined it. Mr. Lloyd informed the committee that one seventh of the total salt at Sambhar had been washed away by the recent rains but that did not affect Government ability to cope with India's demand as manufacture in other areas was quite adequate.—A. P.

At a meeting held at Pushkar under the auspices of the Rajasthan Youth League, Ajmer Pdt. Jainarainji presiding, a resolution was passed expressing the citizens' great concern at the growing critical condition of Bhagat Singh, Dutt and other Lahore hunger strikers; supports and sympathises with the noble object of their fast and strongly condemns the inhuman treatment and behaviour of bureaucracy towards political prisoners.

The unveiling ceremony of the oil portrait of the late Mr. K. T. Dongre the founder and proprietor of "Rajamrit" was performed by Mr. M. I. Pendse. President of the Alibag Municipality on Saturday last.

WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASE

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POVERTY IGNORANCE AND OPPRESSION MUST GO

IMPERIAL CONGRESS AT LONDON

Some two hundred representatives of Dominion and Colonial Governments and of Mandated Territories were present at the Fourth Imperial Social Hygiene Congress which met at the Livingstone Hall, Westminster, London, on July 8th to 12th 1929.

There attended also delegates from Departments of the Home Government and public organisations interested in the subject. A welcome development was the presence of representatives from many of the larger local government authorities in Great Britain.

Organised by the British Social Hygiene Council, the members of the Congress were welcomed by the President, the Marquess of Linlithgow, K. T. In addition Mr. Wedgwood Ben, M.P., the Secretary of State for India, Mr. A. A. Ponsonby, M.P., the Under Secretary for the Dominions, the High Commissioner for India, and representatives of the High Commissioners for Australia and New Zealand joined in greeting the delegates.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

The international situation with regard to venereal diseases was the subject to which the Congress first devoted its attention. Dame Rachel Crowdy of the Social Questions Section of the League of Nations explained the activities of the Advisory Committee in relation to Prositution. The League only dealt with the problem in its international aspect. Signatures on behalf of twenty-two countries had already been appended to the protocol for the suppression of traffic in women and an expert inquiry had been conducted into the facts of the traffic in women in about thirty countries. The enquiries showed that out of forty-seven countries which had adopted the system of licensed houses twenty-eight had abolished it, and of the other nineteen, fourteen or fifteen had set up commissions of inquiry with a view to abolition. No one believed that prostitution could be put a stop to, but the League had recommended a number of steps which would lead to reduction. Closer co-operation between nations, particularly in the sharing of information in regard to such matters as the activities of bogus employment agencies, would help. The ages of marriage and consent should be raised throughout the world and there should be stricter punishment of men living on the immoral earnings of women. Finally, it was urgent that there should be much better moral and biological education for young people. With regard to the problem of actual infection, the parting of the ways had been reached, and nations must choose definitely between compulsory notification and treatment, and the voluntary method coupled with secrecy.

The Chair was taken for the Morning Session on Tuesday, July 9th, by Professor A. Bostock Hill, Chairman of the Propaganda Committee of the British Social Hygiene Council.

COMPULSORY TREATMENT.

Dealing with the steps taken to deal with the problem in Australia, Dr. C. L. Park, Chief Medical Officer, Australia House, insisted that compulsory treatment had not encouraged concealment and stated that 80 per cent. of defaulters resumed treatment under persuasion, no legal proceedings being necessary. Dr. Park also emphasised the need for better education in three respects: the education of medical students, the education of the general public by means of propaganda and the teaching of elementary physiology in schools.

The Hon. Herbert Greenfield, Agent in London of the Government of Alberta, read a paper prepared by the Social Hygiene Branch of the Alberta Department of Health, the Director of which explained that, in view of the predominantly rural nature of the Province, although well-equipped clinics were open to all sufferers free of charge, patients in remote parts were treated by their local doctors at the Government's expense until such time as they became non-infectious. A limited measure of compulsory treatment had been enforced against persons arrested on certain specified charges and found to be infected.

A delegate from Southern India urged the Conference to press from the compulsory circumcision of all male children soon after birth. War-time experience with a Mohammedan battalion, all of whom were circumcised, and a Hindu battalion, very few of whom were circumcised, seemed to indicate that the former kept very free from infection without being noticeably more moral than the latter.

The Chair was taken during the morning Session of Wednesday, July 10th, by Mr. Somerville Hastings, M. P.

PROVERTY AND INFECTION.

Mr. S. B. Jones of St. Kitts, having missed his boat, was unable to read the paper appearing under his name, which was however read by the Chairman. The largest proportion of the infected population of St. Kitts, he said, consists of agricultural labourers, domestic servants, porters and boatmen, descended from African slaves. The presence of Venereal Diseases among them was due to ignorance, low standards of living and bad environment. To attract them to treatment it was first of all necessary to explain to them the nature of these diseases, and how they affect their social life and wage-earning capacity. The campaign of enlightenment and treatment should be in the hands of a single physician who, by moral persuasion at first, would urge the infected to persist in treatment until the non-infective stage is reached, but failing this, notification and compulsory treatment would be enforced.

SPECIAL SOCIAL WORKERS.

Dr. Marjori Smith-Wilson read paper on the position of the Social worker in the V. D. scheme. She urged the desirability of having a special social worker or almoner attached to each treatment centre for the purpose of examining the social background of the patient in such matters as the ability to pay train fares, the securing of affiliation orders or separation from an infected husband or wife. There was also the question of the provision of hostels for residence during treatment and pending rehabilitation, and Dr. Smith-Wilson described some successful efforts in this direction. The important factor was that inmates should, as nearly as possible, enjoy a normal existence. Boys, in particular, were very poorly served in this respect.

THE POSITION IN INDIA.

The Chair was taken at the afternoon Session by Sir Atul Chatterjee, High Commissioner for India.

Dr. A. B. Sousa, Assistant-Director of Public Health in the United Provinces, said that venereal disease was very prevalent in the Provinces. About 20 per cent. of the population was infected. On the other hand, there had been a big drop in the number of case among British troops. Many municipalities were framing byelaws for the confinements of prostitutes in outlying quarters, and the United Provinces Government had passed legislation prohibiting girls from being brought up for immoral purposes among the Naik families. Another Bill was now before the Council making the prohibition general.

88 PER CENT. ILLITERATE.

Colonel W. L. Harnett of Bengal stated that one of the most effective means of checking V. D. in Calcutta had been found to be the provision by employers of married quarters for labour from up-country districts so that men could bring their wives and families with them during temporary visits to work in the town. The great obstacle to effective propaganda was the illiteracy of 88 per cent of the population. It was particularly necessary that the education of women should be pressed for. Until something was done in that respect there was little prospect of securing the spread of adequate hygiene teaching. At the last census only 1.8 per cent. of native women were literate.

The High Commissioner for India said that he thought that, with a general improvement in the Social conditions of India, knowledge of sex hygiene should not be difficult to spread because there was far less squeamishness there than in the West in discussing sexual problems.

General Hooton of the Government of Bombay told the conference that thanks to the visit of a delegation from the B. S. H. C. led by Mrs. Neville Rolfe, special equipment for the treatment of V. D. had been incorporated in the new hospital constructed at Bombay. The crux of the whole problem in India was female education. Westerners must not judge India entirely, nor even largely, from Miss Mayo's books, which although based on facts took no account of enlightened Indian opinion and had made a large number of Indians very "touchy" about reform.

CONGRESS DINNER.

The dinner organised in connection with the Congress was held at the Hotel Cecil, London. In the absence, through indisposition, of Lord Linlithgow, Sir Basil Blackett, K. C. B. took the Chair.

Responding to the toast of "Health and Empire", Lord Passfield expressed his pleasure that one of the first of the functions which he had attended as a Dominions Minister was concerned with the social welfare of millions of his fellow-men. He could not exaggerate the importance of the question with which the Congress was concerned, but when he entered the Colonial Office forty-eight years ago, all that was done with regard to venereal disease was done by means of repression.

Changes were rung on obloquy, blame and ostracism. The ill-health and suffering of the victims—in some cases innocent victims—were regarded as instruments in the social punishment that was meted out. To-day social prevention had been substituted for social repression. It was a difficult task to grow the new social tissue which was involved in better education in biology and physiology, in more healthful conditions of recreation and leisure, in medical treatment, together with the strong arm of the law for protection against abuse of the child and woman, and also the man. An enormous amount of personal service was called for; and from all Governments a certain amount of money.

Such Congresses gave great assistance in the "intolerable toil of thought" that was required in the development of the policy of social prevention.

TREASURY BILLS TENDERS

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BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1|2 crores of twelve months Treasury Bills and Rs. 2 crores of six months Treasury Bills were opened on August 13, 1929. Tenders for 12 months Bills at Rs. 95 and above aggregating Rs. 1,47,50,000 were allotted in full lower tenders being rejected. Tenders for six months Bills at Rs. 97|8|3 and above aggregating Rs. 1,63,25,000 were allotted in full and lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for 12 months and 6 months Bills were Rs. 4|15|8 and Rs. 5|14|0 per annum respectively. There were no sales of intermediate bills from 7th August 1929 to 12th August 1929. Intermediate 12 months Bills will be sold from the 14th August to August 20, 1929 at Rs. 94|4|6 per cent.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of twelve months Bills and Rs. 2 crores of six months bills will be received on Wednesday the 21st August 1929. Successful tenderers should make payments of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 23rd August 1929. Other conditions as usual.—A. P.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I should like to address this query to the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, through your esteemed paper.

In the Press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency, regarding sales of treasury bills, the lowest rates at which the tenders were accepted are published, but the average rates are not published. Then the total amounts accepted are published, but the total amounts tendered for the twelve months and six months' bills are not published. The average rates at which tenders are accepted and the total amount tendered were published till now. But in the latest communique the information is omitted. I should, therefore, like this to be published as the average rate at which tenders are accepted and the total amount tendered for the bills are more important to the public than the lowest rates and the actual amounts of bills accepted.—Yours, etc.,

RAMNIKLAL THAKORDAS.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

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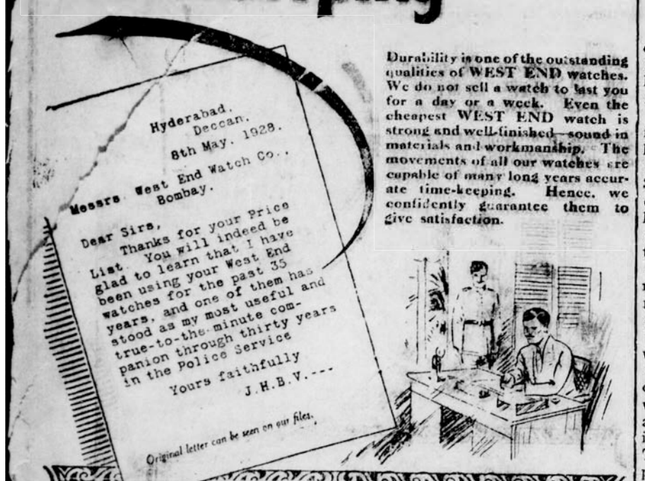
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UNHEALTHY AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

Highest Death-rate in the World

THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT DEAD-LOCK

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 11

The sky has generally been clouded but there has been no rain during the week. The total rainfall has gone up to 18 inches but more rain is needed for crops.

There have been 208 deaths during the week ending on Thursday last as against 204 in the preceding week. Small-pox is responsible for 3 deaths and measles for 2 while consumption has taken a toll of 15 lives in the week. In the course of discussion in the municipal meeting this week, Dr. Tankaria, the chairman of the Sanitary Committee remarked that the death rate of Ahmedabad which is nearly 40 per thousand is the highest in the world. One might naturally ask what steps has the municipality been taking to improve the Sanitation of the city. Our water supply, want of proper flushing of drains and heaps of dirt and mud cannot improve the sanitation of the city. The storm water drains in several parts are not properly cleansed and there are so many places for breeding mosquitoes and spreading malaria. The water collected in pools outside the city walls and the water flowing out from washing booths also adds to the unhealthy conditions in mill areas. All these require to be carefully looked into but the municipal health department and the Sanitary Committee have not yet been able to turn their attention in these directions.

SUITS GALORE.

This week has been memorable in the municipal administration of the city and matters municipal are now being taken to law courts almost everyday. In a meeting last week the municipal board by a bare majority resolved to dispense with the services of the municipal engineer, Mr. Nandlal Mehta and decided to have a new engineer on Rs. 1,900 plus 100 motor allowance. Mr. Naudlal Mehta prayed to the judiciary for an injunction order and the judgment in this case was delivered on Thursday last declaring that the resolution of the board could not be considered as legal as it was not passed by a two-thirds majority. The Sub-Judge, however, did not issue an injunction order and declared that Mr. Mehta could sue the municipality for damages if his services were dispensed with. When this judgment was delivered on Thursday, Mr. Mehta went to his office in the municipality on Friday but the Assistant Engineer and the Head Clerk were not to be seen in his office and papers of his department were not placed before him. It is said that he submitted a report to the Chief Officer about the absence of his men before he left office on that day. Yesterday the doors of the Engineer's office were locked and sealed and a bench was placed near the closed doors and two men with lathis were seated on it. An order has been issued over the signature of Mr. Mulchand A. Shah president of the municipality, to the effect that Mr. Nandlal Mehta's services have been dispensed with and the order to hand over charge of his office has been sent to him by registered post and men of the engineering department should not receive instructions from him. The Assistant Engineer will discharge the ordinary duties of the Engineer for the time being. Mr. Nandlal Mehta has appealed to the District Court yesterday against the judgment of the lower court. On the 8th inst. Mr. Nandlal Mehta has also filed a complaint against the vice-president Mr. Narmawala for making a false statement in his affidavit. One of our municipal councillor Mr. Ramniklal has asked for injunction orders in connection with certain resolutions passed by the board in its meeting of the 2nd inst. It is reported that a suit for defamation against Mr. Dolatram, our late president, is to be filed by another councillor Mr. Jadavala. The defamation cases against the editor of the "Praja Bandhu" are going before the magistrates and in this week there have been a number of civil suits. In the case in which Mr. Pestonsha is a complainant against the editor of the "Praja Bandhu". Sheth Ambala appeared as a witness for the complianant. The case has revealed that several important papers are found missing in from our municipality. Mr. Pestonsha's statement had been submitted to a committee of inquiry but it was found missing. A copy of it put in by Mr. Pestonsha had also disappeared and a new copy had to be substituted in its place. Sheth Ambalal in answer to the very first question put to him by the defendant's pleader, Mr. Manilal Desai of Broach said that he would not have acted as Mr. Pestonsha had done and he would not have spoken to the assistant engineer. The cross examination of Sheth Ambalal will be resumed when the case is taken up again next week.

GOING FROM BAD TO WORSE.

Our Municipal administration has been going from bad to worse day by day. Mr. Gore the late engineer had not been on good terms with Mr. Bhagat and so he applied to revert to Government Service as soon as Mr. Bhagat was appointed Chief Officer.

Sheth Ambalal gave vent to his anger against the minority party on the board which consists of all the members who have not joined his party. They are dubbed as Mr. Vallabhbhai's men although most of them had voted for the appointment of Mr. Bhagat as Chief Officer against Mr. Vallabhbhai's pronounced opinion. The Sheth Saheb expects all the councillors to support the majority party on the board that is the party over which he presides. His speeches in the board and the amendments he proposes in the annual report mostly go to show that Mr. Vallabhbhai's administration was as bad or at any rate was no way better than the present one and the troubles of the present board are due to the intrigues of some of the members which do not allow municipal officers to work in a suitable atmosphere. But whatever the Sheth Saheb and his partisans might say the people have seen the difference between the present administration and the administration under Mr. Vallabhbhai and public opinion is getting strong against the party in power in the municipality. The members who do not belong to Sheth Ambalal's party are anxious to improve the administration. Sheth Ambalal will do well to spare his remarks against the late administration which is praised even by Governments officers in their annual reports and look at the drawbacks of the present board without a partisan view and he will then be in a position to have a correct view of the situation.

Our Municipal Vice-President Mr. Narmavala who is a barrister-at-Law the day before rose to a point of order. He asked the president Mr. Mulchand if Mr. Ramniklal, an elected member was not disqualified as a councillor since he had filed a suit for injunction against the municipality. Mr. Mulchand Shah ruled that he could not be disqualified on this account.

The Municipal Board has decided to demolish a great part of the wall of Saraspur, one of the suburbs of the City on Sanitary grounds.

While our municipal affairs have thus been taken to courts of law, a student of the Tutorial High School also has filed a complaint against the school authorities. The school had announced an increase of fees but had accepted arbitration at the instance of some members of the local Youth League. After the award of the arbitrators it increased the fees by annas four for cricket and Gymkhana. This boy who refused to pay the additional four annas was not allowed to sit in the class, and he has now gone to the law court so that the additional four annas may not be taken from him and he may be allowed to remain in the school on payment of fees settled by the arbitrators.

MISS VINODINI NILKANTH.

Miss Vinodini Nilkanth proceeds to America for the study of Sociology and there was a small gathering to wish her "bon voyage" on Friday last in the Vernacular Society. She had a bright University career and it is hoped that she will be able to do good work in Gujarat on her return. Another lady, Miss Chaturlaxmi B. Joshi was also honoured in the course of this week for her having passed the M.A. examination of the Bombay University.

Two Bohra students have passed the LL.B. examination this year. This community minds business only and generally pay very little attention to secular education. A meeting of the community was held in honour of these two gentlemen and hopes were expressed that more attention would be paid by their community to the education of their youths.

The conference of the social workers of Gujarat meets here on the 27th and the 28th inst.

The Youth League has prepared its programme of work for the coming year. It seems the members of the league are keen about swadeshi and they mean to carry on an extensive propaganda for Swadeshi and enrolling Congress members. They have several other activities in their programme and it is hoped they will be able to show good work under the guidance of their president Mr. Sumant Mehta.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I congratulate you on your editorial of 13th August. With further reference to my letter of 12th August which you have kindly published in your valuable paper I owe a duty to the public to state that the racial discrimination which is stated in your editorial to have been found by the Indian members of the U. P. Committee of Enquiry in U. P. Jails and rightly resented by them is not confined to one province.

European and Anglo-Indian convicts are given diet (including mutton and potatoes) at the rate of annas 12 a day per adult whereas Indian convicts are given bare unsalted ragi, in some cases uncooked and half-baked inferior Rangoon rice with a worst prepared soup. They are not even supplied with butter-milk which is a necessity in a hot climate like Madras. The diet for the latter may cost not a pie more than annas 2 per day per adult. Is this not racial discrimination? This is not all. The European and Anglo-Indian convicts are given, whether they are special class prisoners or not, the exclusive privilege of congragating together once in a week on Monday for the purpose of prayer and worship as in a Church with the usual singing.

This has been conveniently omitted in the case of the convicts of the children of the soil. Whether this is embodied in the rules of the Jail Manuals as equally applicable to all and the Jail authorities have ignored it or it has no place at all in the above said Manual can hardly be said even by an under-trial prisoner who has no access to the Manual. Can injustice go further? Further Indian convicts who are classified as "Special Class" prisoners are grouped with ordinary European and Anglo-Indian convicts as in the case of Mr. M. Narayana Menon of Pattambi (Malabar) in the Madras Presidency.

There are thousand and one things perpetrated inside the jail even unto this day which requires to be dealt with elaborately. You very rightly comment in your editorial that the Government of India's communique states the facilities allowed to under-trial prisoners, but ignores the fact that they are not only restricted but hardly conceded. Under-trial prisoners whose guilt is not proved, who have had no previous convictions and who have got every chance of being honourably acquitted have as ordinary citizens and human beings a right to all amenities barring their detention in jail due to their inability to secure bail being not very rich and influential.

If, as stated in the communique, under-trial prisoners are as well treated as though they were not in jail no sane man would think of a bail. Not for the mere joke of it? Really speaking, the undersigned while an under-trial prisoner in the Madras Penitentiary for a period of 6 weeks, who was then honourably acquitted with almost unanimous verdict of the jury, was not only not given any single privilege mentioned in the Government of India communique, but was even stripped off his clothes during night time. Thus these under-trial prisoners when after-all they come out find themselves a prey to chronic and incurable diseases. Is there not a remedy for this?

It is high time that Government should be pressed by some of our active and energetic legislators to institute a roving commission of an all-India basis with wide reference on all things pertaining to Jail administration with a view to redress all the grievances at the same time not to allow in the end the findings and report to sleep eternally in the archives of the Secretariat.—Yours, etc.,

"AN EX-UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER."

Bombay, Aug. 13.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was surprised to read the statement of Pandit Nehru in connection with the so-called joint action. I cannot understand how Panditji can advise the Swarajists to be prepared for boycotting the Councils before the 31st December, 1929, and at the same time clamour for the co-operation of the non-Congress members of the Legislatures to work out a joint programme to make the Government impossible through the Councils! The stunt of "Non-Co-operation from Within" is played out and now it is surely not going to deceive the Congressmen much less the Moderates.

As the latest pronouncement of Panditji is quite inconsistent with the attitude he had taken up at Allahabad A. I. C. C. meeting in connection with the Council boycott and as he has not made any mention of the constructive programme including the boycott of all foreign cloth in his statement to the "Leader", it would be a great relief to the country if the great Pandit makes his position quite clear.

The sooner our leaders cease quibbling the better for the country.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

EXCISE OFFICERS AND RAILWAY PASSENGERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I would thank you if you kindly allow me to support Seth Jamnalalji through your paper, in the accusation he has brought against the Excise Police of harassing railway passengers in the expectation of tips. Some years ago I underwent similar experience at Dadar at the hands of an Excise sepoy who insisted on my opening all the boxes, etc., whilst at the same time he allowed another passenger to leave the station unmolested because he paid the man two annas whilst I was looking on. Seeing the two-anna piece in the sepoy's hand I raised a hue and cry and accused the man of accepting the bribe and later I complained to the Excise Superintendent and as the result of complaint I received a letter saying that the bribe-taker was dismissed from his service.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. MEHTA.

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Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

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EAST AND WEST

(Continued from page 6.)

mercial pillars of its stability and wealth, would choose to—deliberately seek to—risk this possession in a war with its previous owner.

The inevitable outcome of a defeat would be the loss of the transferred provinces and the relative strengthening of France in metallurgy and wealth. What advantages appeared to tempt to a war? None: France was neither rich not possessed of valuable minerals.

FORCING A TALE ON HISTORY

It is apparently because Sir Thomas Holland can serve no other dish to British Association audiences than the orthodox fare of "German War Guilt" and "British-American Service to Civilisation," that he ignores the historical facts of Britain's Russian alliance and commitments to France,—the hesitations and searchings of the Kaiser in face of the forces dragging him to back up Austria and thus precipitate Russian and French war. He conveniently forgets that a majority of the British Cabinet at first saw no cause for war with Germany,—and that, even when that majority had been adequately disposed of, Lord Morley and John Burns resigned as a protest against the act of war.

Outside of all that, what is there so remarkable in Britain "being attacked with her own metals"? Her industries were systematically attacked in all parts of the world by the aid of machinery made by herself. She supplied fully manufactured arms to all nations, and herself used not only Krupp steel rails but Krupp guns. The internationalism of capitalists and merchants is capable of every form of courtesy that yields a profit. Sir Thomas Holland cannot or will not see that such intercourse is a proof presumptive against the theory that Germany was plotting to "try the future of war."

THE CLOVEN HOOF.

Although the international exchange of minerals provides the materials for war, the mineral requirements of peace are suspiciously identical. Therefore it comes about that we must, although we want to control those exchanges and prevent war, see we are not prevented or obstructed from access to those precious, those darling dangers. Nickel, Molyledenum and heaven knows what else, which China does without only at the price of failing to reach mechanised modern civilisation, must be guaranteed to us,—or, by the great Saint Jingo, we'll bust up your frontiers and secure the bacon.

People who think we are "to demmed critical," and that the League of Nations and its controllers are intent on peace, freedom, democracy, small nations and so on, should study speeches like that of Sir Thomas Holland. The word "study" does not mean merely "read." They will find Sir Thomas alluding to "the enormous phosphoric ore deposits of Alsace-Lorraine, which had been borrowed from France" (by Germany as spoils of war). They will find no allusion to Alsace having been German before it was pinched by France; nor to the fact that after, as before, the Great War the people of Alsace have declared by huge majorities for an independent national existence.

On the other hand, they may gather that these facts are well-known to the President of the British Association, as his following reported remarks prove.

SELF-DETERMINATION DISCARDED.

"The international exchange of minerals," Sir Thomas continued, "is an inevitable consequence of our new civilisation, and the cry for freedom of movement, for the 'open door,' and for equal opportunity for development comes into conflict with the unqualified formula of 'self-determination.'

"Whatever may have been possible before the industrial revolution, when the mineral industry merely contributed to the simple wants of agriculture, when most national units were self-contained, the formula of 'self-determination' has come too late in the world's history to do good without a more than consequent amount of harm. We cannot even live now without the free interchange of our minerals for those of other nations; in the name of civilisation we dare not go to war."

It is the Communists alone, throughout the world, who retain any belief in self-determination as a principle not to be abrogated by expediency. It is they alone who continue to expose, as they have for the past decade, the illogical and inconsequent arguments of gentlemen like Sir Thomas Holland. "If," they say, "Sir Thomas is correct in saying we dare not go to war, the free interchange of minerals and raw materials used in explosives, etc., is only essential to our lives in peace. That free interchange can be obtained between free nations, indeed it has never been seriously curtailed. Questions of price are secondary, restrictions of quantity are the sole danger and have never existed to any extent or for any length of time. Sir Thomas's own statements of the internationality of trade and industry are additional arguments in favour of our contention."

Indeed one can justifiably assert that the denial of self-determination must either be actuated by considerations of war conditions or be bound to precipitate future war. The apparently benevolent actions of the League of Nations directed too feebly perhaps, to the outlawry of war, are regarded by many official supporters as means of outlawing desperate and exasperated peoples who may hereafter feel impelled to rise in arms to secure independence. The guaranteeing Great Powers can look after themselves; they have the channels and the resources for new armaments even if temporarily reduced. They police a world where wars of independence will be outlawed and prevented. Against this obscure and undesirable implication of an open and philanthropic gospel, the only safeguard remains, opposite the League of Nations, a League of Subject Peoples. One may go farther a League of People, both subjected and of subjugating counties. This League of Hearts will dissolve the secret implications and reservations of the statesmen and officials. Such a League will therefore be belied and persecuted, prosecuted, obstructed and as soon as may be outlawed. For all that, in one form or another, "though baffled oft," this Union of the Unofficial will re-emerge. Every outward expression of it should be adhered to by Indians whether labelled Bolshevik or admittedly independent of party. In my opinion, varied as are the special aims of each, equal support should be accorded to the Workers' Welfare League of India, the League against Imperialism and the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. The Imperialists will dub them all "Moscow emissaries"; never mind. If Moscow had done anything so clever and beneficial as to found the Workers' Welfare League, it would deserve the more credit in India and England. It was, unhappily, beyond even the much advertised ability of Moscow Communists to found the League. It was formed in 1917 when the Bolsheviks had not appeared and captured the machinery of Russian Government!

ARE BOLSHIES MURDERERS?

If the Bolsh is what he is said to be by the Law-and-Order dictaphones, it would show incredible toleration (if not inconsistency) for him to support, finance or work with the Workers' Welfare League. That League has a clear and unqualified object, and it is kept to that objective by its 76 very moderate and un-red trade unions: "Object.—Independently of all political movements or aims, to advocate the institution in India of provision for the welfare of the working population, equivalent if not identical with that granted to the work-people of England."

It has pursued this object and no other. It has not assassinated anyone, thrown any bombs (even harmless ones), roused any communal riots, nor tried to take away the King's Sovereignty nor anything which is his. Yet it is accused of being under the thumb of Moscow, and the accusers say that Moscow does these things. Moscow, whose controllers, directors, and unscrupulous despots are —well, judge for yourselves:—the next paragraph is a quotation from the London "Daily Telegraph" of August 1:—

"RED KILLS EMPLOYER."
PARIS, Wednesday.

"Communist propaganda has one victim in M. Viau, a master baker, of Tours. Viau, who was very popular in his neighbourhood, engaged some time ago as his assistant Roger Moussard, aged 25.

"There had never been any dispute between the two, but yesterday, while both were at work in the bakery, Moussard suddenly stabbed his employer to death. On being arrested, Moussard said:

"'Do not look for any motive for my act. I had nothing against my employer, who had always been very good to me. I killed him for my pleasure. I am a Communist, and I hate all employers. But I ought to have waited for Aug. 1, when my action might have been more useful to my party.'

"Two mental specialists who have examined Moussard have reported that he is fully responsible for his actions."

DO REDS KILL THEIR EMPLOYERS?

All that now remains to be done is to set up an enquiry into the mental condition of the specialists. The unhappy man who has killed his employer is manifestly deranged, and accountable neither for his acts nor his statements. We do not know if it is true that he is a Communist; and we have to take the statement of the police as to what he said. If their account is correct, the remark of the accused. "I killed him for my pleasure," is the statement, not even of an assassin, leave alone of a Communist. It is a strong indication of insanity.

The following touchstone can be applied to many of the charges levelled at Communists. If Communists hate all employers and if they therefore kill them, what number of employers has been killed by Communists, or by any one, since Communists have been a party or movement? The thing does not happen; therefore the accusation that Communist propaganda is responsible for poor M. Viau's death is untrue.

ENGLISH COTTON STRUGGLE.

The great "Cotton Dispute" is featured in the English press, this phrase being a euphemism for a lock-out of the textile workers until they agree to a reduction of wages and other changes of conditions. This is the close of the first week of the stoppage; the workers are firm, while some of the employers, even including some members of the Federation, are continuing to work on the old conditions. Courtauld's, the artificial "silk" manufacturers, closed down on Wednesday night till Monday 12th; thus covering the holiday period without pay and enabling them to induce the 1,500 workers to review the situation. The employers claim that they have gained over eight more firms in the Oldham area, two of these spinning mills being non-members of the Master Spinners' Federation. (Federation means employers, Amalgamation the work-people.) The Operative Spinners' Amalgamation are agreeable to negotiation, but not on terms of surrender. The position of the weavers, who are in the Northern Textile Trades Federation, is that if the spinners agree to a reduction the weavers may have to do the same; but not to operate until wages earned reach £2 per week for adults and £1 for juveniles.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Board of Trade announced on Wednesday that a sub-committee of the Committee of Civil Research has been appointed to inquire into the Cotton Industry.

The members of the Committee are the President of the Board of Trade, the first Lord of the Admiralty. Sir Alan Anderson, Mr. Joseph Jones and Sir William McLintock. Meanwhile, the workers' action is being discussed by them district by district, under the control of their Amalgamation.

BRITAIN AND INDIA:

This lock-out proves to the hilt the contentions, not only of the Workers' Welfare League of India, but of the Communists, the Minority Movement, and many members of the Official Labour Party (which includes and smothers the "I.L.P.") that industrial events and interests in Britain are closely connected with those in India.

The dispute will quickly strengthen the claims of the Workers' Welfare League, which ought to be directly supported by affiliations in India, as it is among the workers in Great Britain.

DON'T FEAR!

SCORPION STINGS.

It removes the poison and removes the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postage.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

ZAM-BUK is The Only Cure for Your Skin!

Soothes Pain Like Magic!

THE claims made for Zam-Buk are justified to an overwhelming extent by its splendid record of success. Zam-Buk is no new or untried preparation. For over twenty-five years it has been acclaimed the world's most wonderful curative for all skin troubles.

* * *

For everyday cuts, wounds, and skin affections, Zam-Buk is just as effective as it is for disfiguring diseases that have defied years of medical and all other treatment

* * *

Smeared gently on any spot, irritation, rash, or other minor trouble, Zam-Buk is quickly soothing. It allays all pain, soreness and itching and usually heals the skin overnight. In graver troubles like eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, ringworm, etc., Zam-Buk brings sure and permanent relief. It swiftly exterminates all bad germs, draws out corruption, and grows new healthy skin.

* * *

The universal popularity of Zam-Buk is due to the fact that it is a rare balm skilfully compounded from a series of valuable herbal oils and essences. Zam-Buk not only purifies and heals the surface skin but, being so highly refined it soaks readily through the tiny pores into the underlying tissues where it attacks disfiguring disease at its roots.

* * *

Zam-Buk is guaranteed medicinally pure and free from all animal fats, lead, zinc, mercury, etc. On the slightest sign of anything wrong with your skin be sure and apply Zam-Buk—the safest and most wonderful healer in the world to-day!

I.Z. 1217.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEALER

FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FAT

Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. One a box, or Rs. 2-4 family size. Full directions printed in numerous languages enclosed in every package. Agents: Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL
in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4
Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16
Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16
Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5-32
Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|16
Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 Sept.
NEW. YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277.
PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN —
Banks Selling T T 130 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 128.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 161 1/2.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 3/4 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 9/16 14th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 1/8 13th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 13th inst.
London/Belgium 34.87 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 13th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 12th inst; £4.4.11 3/8 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/16 12th inst.; 24 5/16 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 5/16 12th inst.; 24 7/16 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 3/4 12th inst.; 52 3/4 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 12th inst.; 5 1/2 per cent 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 per cent. 12th inst; 6 per cent 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.
Money Inter Bank Call 1 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 2 1|4 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Small offerings. Little bear covering.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 14.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/3/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 97/12.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 106|2.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs.
per cent Loan (Tax Free) due Rs. 100/12
per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1955/55 Rs. 102/4.
per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9.
per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.
per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9.
6-1|2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs 105/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—16th August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/3/6, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/4/0, 5 per cent. 1939/44 Rs. 96|5|0
Tone of market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 14.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
months Discounts 6 per cent.
k of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Money 1 1/8 per cent.
month 1 1/2 per cent.
hree Months 2-1/2 per cent
x months 4 per cent.
welve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Bro. Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

London Silver quotations were raised by 1/8d. New York Silver closed at 52 10/16. China Exchange was quoted 2-4-3. It appears that at higher rates there free offerings. China sends quiet news. The local market ruled quiet with little doing. Double option premiums for Shravan Rs. 0/8/0. Bhadarva Rs 0/14/0 and Asoj are quoted Rs. 1/3.
London Ready 24/5.
London Forward 24/7.
China Opening 2/4/9.
China Clos. 2/4/9.
American Cent 52/14.
Ready 55/10.
Shravan: Op. 55/8, High. 55/10; Clos. 55/9.
Bhadra Op. 55/9; High 55/11; Closing 55/0 1/2.
Teji Mandi:—Shravan 0/4/0; Bhadra 0/14/0.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug 14.

Ready 21/6/6.
Shravan 21/6/9.
Bhadra 21/7/0.
N. City 21/10/9.
N. Manor 21/9/9.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Castorseed May Delivery: Opening Rs. 50/7; Highest Rs. 50/11; Lowest Rs. 50/3; Closing Rs. 50/3/6.
Ground Seeds February Delivery: Opening Rs 55/7; Highest Rs. 55/8. Closing Rs. 55/2.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MIL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 12 0
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 0
Applo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 3
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 0
Pohlad (Siwala)	0 14 3
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 0
Maher	0 15 3
Kacchwa	0 14 3
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 6
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards	
Spring (balance)	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8883	9 9 0
3810	10 10 0
Yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 9 0
8015	9 6 0
9797	9 8 0
6300	10 9 0
44000	9 0 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Century	9 15 3
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 3 0
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 2 0

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly review to-day:—

Our Silver market registers this week a decline of 5 annas since we wrote our last Review For the most part of the week, the market has remained quiet but steady fluctuating within narrow limits. There was in evidence good buying by Shroffs, Commission Houses and some of the local dealers at lower level but against this there was large selling by the prominent Bazar operators who succeeded in checking the market in going to a much higher level. The Stock in hand remains about 2000 bars while the daily offtake remains good at about 140 bars. Large shipments from America and London are on way to Bombay and hence the first settlement is quoted at a discount of one anna over the second settlement. On the whole, fair amount of business has passed through Bazar jobbers and the market has worked actively on both the sides. Foreign Banks showed very little interest this week. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 55-11 for the 1st Settlement on the 10th instant and the lowest Rs. 55-4 on the 8th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-7. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 lower. The highest price was 2-4 11/16 on the 10th instant and the lowest 2-4 7/16 on the 8th instant.

The London price is 0 1/8 lower. The market was quiet but steady with India being a moderate buyer while China operated both ways. America generally remained a seller after closing. The New York price is 52 1/2 cent. i.e. 0 1/8 cents lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 52 5/8 cents on the 6th instant and the lowest 52 1/4 cent on the 8th instant.

The prices for Gold are somewhat lower this week owing to heavy stock and poor upcountry demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-6 for ready, Rs. 21-6-3 for the 1st Settlement and Rs. 21-6.9 for the 2nd Settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11½.

Looking to the narrow range of the market, we think it advisable to operate both ways as we believe purchases made round Rs. 55 and sales round Rs. 56 will prove profitable.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

JUNE 1929.

The Supplement to the "Indian Trade Journal" dated 8th August states that during the month of June, 1929, 46 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1,50 lakhs, as against 64 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 27 crores in the preceding month, and 41 companies with Rs. 1,10 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bombay accounted for 6 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 79 lakhs. Of the companies registered in June, the Karauli State Railways, Bombay, had the largest authorised capital, viz., Rs. 75 lakhs.

Twelve companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1,85 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of June, 1929. Nine companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 82 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st June, 1929, were finally dissolved during the month.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 6.63 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of June, 1929.

INDIAN COTTON QUOTATIONS.

DELIVERY CONTRACTS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Fine	pl. .08	pl. .07
Wardha Hinganghat.	pl. 26	pl. .23
Arvi Fine	pl. .18	pl. .15
Kham. Akola Fine.	pl .06	pl .92

Muthia Fully Good Jan. less Rs. 38.

BOMBAY PRODUCE.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Wheat Sept.	7 11 3
Wheat May	7 13 3
Linseed Sept.	12 3 0
Linseed May	11 12 6
Cottonseed July	4 9 0
Groundnuts July	11 6 0
Teelseed July	11 0 0
Gram Punjab May ..	41 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P Bales	1929-30.	1928-29
Receipts to date 13-8-29	87000	41000
Receipts Yesterday 13-8-29	15000	6000
Exports to date 13-8-29	55000	104000
Stock at Ports 9-8-29	518000	513000
Stock Interior Towns 9-8-29	196000	286000
Stock at Liverpool 9-8-29	860000	690000
Visible Supply 9-8-29	1682000	2062000
Quantity in Sight 9-8-29	119000	57000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh	121	364,271
Central India	548	388,507
Barsi and Nagar	247	262,154
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51	84,592
Berar		790,159
Central Provinces	241	392,944
Total Oomras	1,208	2,282,940
Dholera	599	246,000
N.-W. Provinces		62,416
Rajputana	53	51,278
Sind-Punjab	129	134,551
Broach		195,410
Coompta & Dharwar	100	127,161
Westerns-Northerns	786	59,834
Cocanada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		39,665
Persian		1,774
American		11,168
Egyptian and African		106,121
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		47
Total	2,875	3,318,100

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 8th Aug. Yesterday	This year.
Europe	725	913,398
Japan & China	2,100	1,735,764
Coast Ports	100	19,769
Up-country by Rail		135,641
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,818
Total	2,925	2,828,390

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	235	
Bengal Fine	225	
Bengal F.G.	220	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	225	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	220	570
Wardha-Hingt Fine	300	270
Nagpur Savner Fine	300	270
Yeotmal Fine	290	265
Arvi Fine	290	360
Amraoti Fine	275	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275	260
Mulkapur Fine	265	240
Khandesh Fine	255	230
Muthia Fine	225	215
Muthia F.G.	210	200
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	275	260
Purna F.G.G.S.	275	260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	275	260
Indore/Ujjain Fine	275	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	275	260
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G	...	...
Cambodia	400	
Miraj/Sangli	...	...
Compta Good	...	...
Jinja	450	
Busoga	460	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 13.

T T Berlin on London 20.35-5.8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10 1/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.87.
T T Madrid on London 33.07.
T T Milan on London Closed.
T T Berne on London 25.21.
T T Paris on London 123.97.
T T London on Prague 163.81.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Our market has ruled steady today both in respect of Ready as well as forward positions and Prices are nearly unaltered. S.S Rajput has arrived to-day with a cargo of Java Sugar.

The followng are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/1 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/12 per cwt. F. B. H.
S S Rajput Rs. 7/11/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July Rs. 7/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 7/13/3 per cwt. F. B H.
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Mar Rs 8/3 per cwt F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,558
Linseed	7,911
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	65
Gingellyseeds	907
Poppyseeds	140
Groundnuts	9,5[illegible]
Castorseeds	258
Rice	1,547
Myrabollams	2,992
Cottonseeds	2,670
Mowraseeds	302
Gram	1,884
Jowar	1,850
Maize	13
Barley	961
Bajree	1,119
	Tons
Coal	3,581

HEAVY RAIN IN CHOTA NAGPUR

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Poona, Aug. 14.

A depression has formed and lies this morning over South-west Bengal. It has caused locally heavy rain in Chota Nagpur Orissa and East Central Provinces.

Monsoon is generally active in Upper Burma, Northeast India and the east Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East Central Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, and United Provinces; while a few falls have occurred in West Central Provinces, Gujarat, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab two inches; Gwa one and a half; Toungoo and Lashio one; Kanker four; Muetaoin shrdlu the Sambalpur; Chaibasa three; Saugor Island, Darjeeling and Hazaribagh one and a half; Silchar and Ranchi one; Kanker four; Mussooree and Jagdalpur one; Simla one and a half; Mahabaleshwar two; Kodaikanal one and a half and Cuddalore one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Bengal and East Central Province and extend in United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces and North Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Likely areas of locally heavy rain during the next thirtysix hours are South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and East Central Provinces.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

August 14

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort. Point	J. J Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·16"	0·00"	0·00"
Total Since 1st June to date	44 04	60·10	47·77
Total for the cor. period '28	60·85	75 64	59·80
Total for the cor. period '27	51 93	64·75	51·56

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 14.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active in the east Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, while a few falls have occurred in the west Central Provinces, Gujarat, southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast. Skies are clear in the west and north Punjab, upper Sind and Baluchistan, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab, north Baluchistan, the southwest Central Provinces and parts of the Deccan and southeast Madras. Temperatures were above normal in the submontane plains of the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 degree at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in the east Central Provinces and Gujarat, and extend in the United Provinces, Central India, the west Central Provinces and the north Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours. on the 14th August 1929.

Station	Rainfall inches.
Allahabad	0.08
Mount Abu	0.06
Veraval	0.01
Surat	0.19
Bhavnagar	0.05
Indore	0.04
Jubbulpore	0.02
Nagpur	0.12
Raipur	0.28
Chanda	0.81
Ratnagiri	0.07
Karwar	0.12
Mahabaleshwar	2.00
Belgaum	0.05
Hyderabad	0.02
Mangalore	0.12
Calicut	0.06
Cochin	0.32
Trivandrum	0.16
Masulipatam	0.53

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14/8/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.727 inches (.012 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.017

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.5 degrees (1.6 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 degrees (0.3 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 210 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 26 miles per hour.

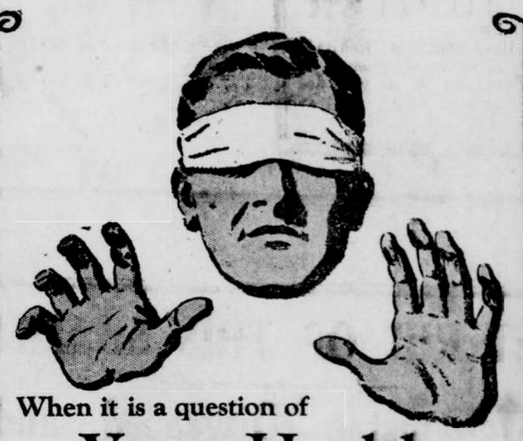
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 5

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.16 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.51 inches

Total rainfall during the year 44.73 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain



When it is a question of

Your Health

be sure—don't guess

HOW—if you want to improve your Health and Nerve-strength—how are you to decide upon the course that will give new vitality to your body? Here are a few facts you should know.

Fact I Sanatogen is not a "secret remedy," it is a concentrated scientific food, containing 95% albumin and 5% phosphorus—the two chief constituents of blood, nerves and brains.

Fact II By adding Sanatogen to your diet, you add strength to the strength you have—you *improve* your health. Scientific tests have shown that the increase of energy and vitality after only a fortnight's use is considerable (from 15% to 60%).

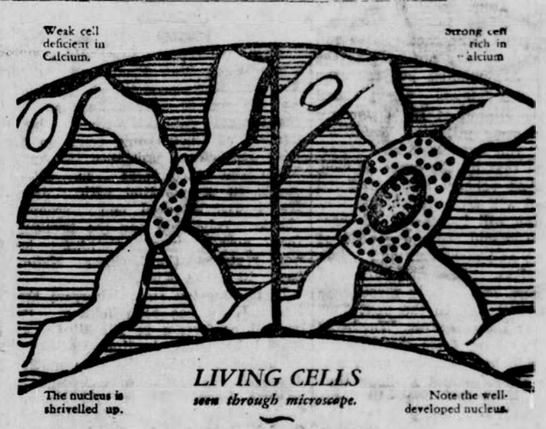
Fact III Thousands of physicians (in fact over 24,000) have written that they have used Sanatogen in their practice and that Sanatogen has improved the health of their patients. In many cases remarkable results were obtained.

To sum up remember that the famous medical journal, "The Lancet," says:

"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food."

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL BETTER, if you want to conquer fatigue and to overcome nerve-weakness, then decide to try Sanatogen for a few weeks. You will soon notice that Sanatogen does what it promises to do—that it will revivify your whole system.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.


Weak cell deficient in Calcium.
Strong cell rich in Calcium
The nucleus is shrivelled up.
LIVING CELLS seen through microscope.
Note the well-developed nucleus.

Build up a strong Constitution in this new, logical way— with KALZANA, the Calcium-food

BONES, blood, tissues, nerves—the whole of your body is built up of millions of living cells—and upon their health the health of your body entirely depends.

The life centre of every body-cell is called the nucleus, and is composed entirely of *Calcium* (lime). Cells kept short of Calcium become weak and offer less resistance to disease, thus encouraging ailments like general weakness (particularly in nursing and expectant mothers), skin troubles, irritable nerves, rapid decay of teeth, and menstrual disorders, etc.

Only by supplying your body with extra Calcium will you remove the cause of your complaint and thus secure a rapid and lasting return to Health. Give your body the Calcium needed by taking Kalzana, the Calcium food. Kalzana contains Calcium in exactly that scientific combination—sodium lactate and calcium lactate—which, unlike other forms of Calcium, is readily taken up and retained by the body-cells.

Start taking KALZANA to-day—it will give you a strong and healthy constitution. Give Kalzana to your children as well—it will provide them with strong, healthy teeth, and increase their power of resistance to infectious disease.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.

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THE
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Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

The Bombay Chronicle

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You can identify your Village friends easily
THE
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
is such a friend of yours because it belongs to India.

BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 15 1929

GET RID OF THIS SHAME!

"Afghanistan Disgraced and Destroyed"

NADIR KHAN'S STIRRING APPEAL

"Unite & Drive Away Cruel Lustful Robber"

PESHAWAR, Aug. 14.

Some fresh light is thrown on Afghan affairs by the latest proclamation of General Nadir Khan to the inhabitants of Kohdaman and Kohistan in the course of which he says:—"A few robbers and miscreants simply to satisfy their selfish motives and lustful ambitions disgraced and totally detroyed Afghanistan and the Afghan nation and property during the last three or four years. They murdered and plundered many Muslim travellers and committed all sorts of atrocities. You totally disgraced and destroyed yourself simply to strengthen the cruel robber who is practising high-handedness in order to satisfy his lust and make a merriment. You have been sowing seeds of enmity of all tribes of Afghanistan against your coming generation. Take pity on your own condition and that of Afghanistan. Withdraw your hands from doing further disgrace and injury to Afghanistan, and do not kill your good youths and do not have enmity not only to the whole of Afghanistan but to the whole of the Islamic world and even to the Hindus of India who are crying on your pitiable condition. Now that you have time and opportunity and that by the grace of God, these wicked robbers also suffered defeat and will soon vanish and that Afghanistan will be cleared of these people you should try and get rid of this shame and dishonour and join Afghan tribes. The Lashkars of the Southern Province in these days won two battles. In the next four or five days Logarhazaras, Wardakas and the Lashkars from the Eastern Province will be advancing upon Kabul from all sides and I hope that by the grace of God you will see the end of these miscreants in the near future. I assure you there is still opportunity for you, and if you join and unite your other brethren and attack the robbers and free yourselves from domination there will be no charge against you; but if you act to the contrary, then of course, there is no doubt everyone reaps the result of his deeds."—Free Press.

ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE GARDEZ

—:o:—

NADIR KHAN'S PLAN

PESHAWAR, Aug. 13.

It is reported that Shinwaris' Jirga decided to send a deputation, under Malik Mahomed Afzal, to exchange views with Nadir Khan. Mohammed Alam is reported to be at Jalalabad. Hashim Khan is reported to have succeeded in collecting Khugiani lashkar and marched from Kaga to Tazeen yith two thousand men.

A strong rumour is current that a lashkar of two thousand Janikhel Mangals has gathered at Mirzakai near Alikhel and Nadir Khan is trying to persuade the Jajis to co-operate with the Mangals. Nadir Khan is planning to recapture Gardez before attacking Lohgar.----A. P.

—:o:—

Nadir Khan's Plans

CONFERENCE WITH MALIKS

PESHAWAR, Aug. 14.

Authentic reports state that Nadir Khan, Shah Wali Khan and Shah Mehmud Khan are still at Ali Khel. At the end of July a Lashkar of Jhani Khel Mangals with a large number of Chakmannis came to Ali Khel and offered assistance to Nadir Khan who asked them to attack Kushi in co-operation with Jajis. Kushi was attacked and occupied about July 22nd and the invading force pushed into Pathkai but were repulsed, the Lashkar falling back to Qasim Khel.

It is reported from Khurram that Nadir Khan has been holding important conference in Ali Khel attended by many leading Maliks. It is understood that the only matter discussed was a plan of campaign to capture Gardez. It is said Mangal Lashkar has been marching towards Gardez. A large amount of money has been despatched to General Nur Muhammad Khan for the purchase of rations and large sums of money have also been spent by Nadir Khan for the better equipment of army.

In the Eastern province there is considerable restlessness owing to execution of Sardar Ali Ahmed Jan and a good deal of feeling has been aroused against Bacha Saqao.—A. P.

GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRS AT CHAMAN

—:o:—

QUETTA, Aug. 14.

Baron Von Plesson, German Charge D'Affairs at Kabul arrived at Chaman on 8th instant.—A. P.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S BIRTHDAY

Notable Reforms Introduced in State

FORCED LABOUR TO GO

BHOPAL, Aug. 14.

Following are among the notable announcements made on the occasion of the birthday celebration of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal:

(1) An Annual Majlis of Patels has been constituted for each of 21 Tahsils which will be attended by an elected patel or head-men each, from every village to discuss and advise the Government on matters of agricultural, economical and administrative interest.

FORCED LABOUR ABOLISHED

(2) The system of "Begar" in the sense of forced labour was abolished in Bhopal State some years back, and rules were framed and issue to enable the touring Officers to obtain labour and transport on payment in advance at fixed rates and subject to certain conditions. His Highness, having however in the course of his tours discovered that in certain cases, the people were not still getting as much benefit as was intended of these rules, has been pleased to direct that any person obtaining labour and transport without the consent of a person or owner concerned and without full payment of his wages shall be liable to punishment under Section 396 of the Bhopal Penal Code and in the event of his being a State Servant, he should also be liable to dismissal or any other suitable Departmental punishment.—Free Press.

ORTHODOXY ON WAR PATH

—:o:—

SHASTRIS AND PANDITS IN SIMLA

WAIT UPON HOME MEMBER REGARDING AGE OF CONSENT

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

A deputation consisting of many Pandits and Sastris representing the orthodox sections of the Hindu community waited on the Home Member to-day in connection with the Child Marriage Bill and the Age of Consent Committee recommendations claiming to speak on behalf of the vast number of people belonging to the orthodox persuasion who were not represented in the Legislature. They registered their protest against the bill and recommendations of the Committee referred to above.

CHARGE OF ONE-SIDED DECISIONS.

Their charge against the Committee was its decisions were one-sided in as much as it ignored in some case the influential orthodox opinion and stressed that in case the Government contemplated passing of the Bill and giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee, all possible care should be taken to consult the opinions of persons competent to speak authoritatively on Shastras, especially as there was a dearth of such persons in the Legislature. The Home Member. it is understood. without committing himself. assured the deputation that before taking any action, care would be taken to give an opportunity to all shades of opinion to express themselves.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

The Home Member, it is understood, while replying to the deputation told them that hitherto, the Government's attitude towards social questions was one of neutrality; but, for this they had come in for violent criticism in the country as holding reactionary views on social matters and the echo of it was often heard even at Home, and so it would not probably be possible for the Government to offer any longer unqualified resistance to innovations in social matters.—Free Press.

LATE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta this evening resolutions were passed expressing profound sorrow at the death of the late Maharaja of Darbhanga and the irreparable loss to the country occasioned thereby. Sir P. C. Mitter presided.-----A. P.

BIHAR SIMON COMMITTEE

—:o:—

PATNA, Aug 13.

It is understood that the Behar Simon Committee will meet at Ranchi on 17th August to finally adopt the report and submit it to the Commission. A. P.

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

Purshotamlal Tandon has resigned his post of Secretary and Chief Manager of the Punjab National Bank to take up presidentship of the Servants of People Society (founded by Lala Lajpatrai) who proposed Mr. Tandon's name for the position during his lifetime.—A P.

STOP PRESS

RUGBY, Aug. 14.

The Central Committees of —two employers organisations yesterday accepted the principle of arbitration for settlement of wages dispute in the cotton industry. The Wages Committee of the two bodies are to hold a joint meeting to-day. Operatives Unions who have also accepted the principle of arbitration, welcome employers' decision and it is generally believed that prospects of an early settlement with resumption of work are now quite good.—B. O. W.

JUTE MILL STRIKE

—:o:—

Trouble Spreads to Budge-Budge

MORE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS AS PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

While efforts are being made by Labour leaders to bring about a settlement of dispute and a Conference of officials and non-officials is being held this afternoon with this object in view, two more mills near Calcutta, namely, Samnuggur North and Victoria Mills both in the Hooghly district, have been closed. The trouble has also spread to Budge Budge where lightning strike of spinners has occurred in Birla Mills. It is estimated that the number of strikers in the different mills is 24,000 out of a total of about 40,000.—A. P.

ORDERS SERVED ON SECRETARIES OF UNIONS

—:o:—

1000 WORKERS STRIKE AS PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

About 1,000 workers of the Bauria Old Mill which was hitherto unaffected, has struck work since this morning as a protest against the order under Section 144 served on Mr. Bankim Mukherjee. organising Secretary of the Bengal Jute Workers' Union, while addressing the workers' meeting last evening prohibiting his addressing any meeting in Bauria for a period of two months.

It is reported that the rest of the workers will follow suit this evening.

Similar prohibitory order, it is reported, has been served on Mr. Abdul Momin, Secretary, Bauria Jute Workers' Union.—Free Press.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

—:o:—

RUMOURS OF PEACE MOVEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13

The situation all over the jute mills strike area is reported to be quiet to-night. Minor disturbances, unavoidable in a strike of such magnitude, are alone being repeated. The position now is such that both sides realise that they have only to lose by continuance of the deadlock and strong rumours of peace are in the air. A former Mill Manager is still in close touch with millowning circles.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press he said mill proprietors were quite prepared to request Government to withdraw all proceedings against agitators and strike workers in the event of immediate resumption. Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, Labour Member, Bengal Legislative Council, said the most definite evil was the role which was being played by market speculators against whom Government were understood to be meditating action. He added that endeavours for peace by genuine labour leaders were being rendered abortive by men who were fanning flames in the interest of private gain.

ONE MORE MILL AFFECTED.

One more mill, Hukumchand Mill, was affected this morning when a large number of men came out as a result of picketting by some Naihati strikers.—A. P.

—:o:—

TO END JUTE STRIKE

—:o:—

GOVT. CONFERENCE WITH OWNERS & LABOUR LEADERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Following communique has been issued to the Associated Press:—

Mr. A. N. Moberly. Mr. M. C. Mcalpin and Mr. R. N. Gilchrist met today first a committee of the Indian Jute Mills Association then Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury. Moulvi Latafat Hossain, Labour Members in the Bengal Legislative Council, and finally Miss Prabhabati Das Gupta in order to ascertain the respective points of view on the issues arising from the strike and discover a basis for negotiations between millowners and workers. The matter is still under consideration.—A. P.

EXCISE POLICE AND TRAVELLING PUBLIC

—:o:—

BITTER EXPERIENCE OF MR. BAJAJ

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF FORCE

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

In a statement to the Press, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj says with reference to the incidents which occured on the 11th inst:—

The Excise Police has made it a practice to harass the innocent traveller who happens to arrive in Bombay in purely Indian dress, and specially the Marwaris accompanied by ladies. The latter, anxious to avoid any squable, generally give tips to the Police, who seem to regard it more their duty to make money by those means than by finding out those really guilty. Such a disgraceful behaviour of the Excise Police was the cause of an unwarranted scene on the Victoria Terminus station on August 11, when an an unlawful assembly of Excise police wearing plain clothes, and busy brushing their teeth, insisted on making a search of the luggage of Mr. Mahadeve Lal Shroff and myself while at the same time insistently refusing to prove their authority for doing so. This attitude of the Excise police in mufti, it has to be acted, was against the wishes and orders of the Excise Police in uniform who had already allowed the luggage to pass through.

FIGHTING FOR PRINCIPLE.

The behaviour of the excise police in mufti was very rude and their acts were entirely unlawful. It is not for the first time that such things have happended. These are almost the order of the day. I have myself seen several times the Excise police troubling simple people and specially Marwaris accompanied by ladies. My own luggage has been subjected to searches a number of times, and I gladly allowed the police to do so as I prefer the Excise Officers to do their duty even at the cost of my own inconvenience which it seemed I could purchase by resorting to tips. I may here make it clear that I desire no exemption from the regular proceedure of law. It is not my personal discomfiture that led me to take the action when I took on the 11th as a desire to prevent harassment or travelling public by calling pointed attention to it. It is also the fault of the Marwaris and other people who encurage dishonest practices on the part of the Police by paying them tips to avoid harassment.

SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT.

The Excise Department can improve the service by either (1) making a search of all persons arriving in Bombay or (2) appointing a superior Officer at a good salary who himself would conduct the search of the suspecious persons and (3) employing a more cultured staff.

Even the behaviour of the Officer at the Excise Station was quite ungentlemanly, and then what could we expect of his subordinates And finally no Excise Police in mufti should be allowed even to approach any person for making a search. How is one to know whether the person demanding search is a "Gunda" or an Excise Policeman?—Free Press.

HOW TO AVERT LABOUR UNREST

—:o:—

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS

The Indian Institute of Political and Social Science (Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay) is offering 2 prizes each of Rs. 25 for the best 2 essays on "Practical Suggestions for averting Labour Unrest in Bombay." One prize will be given for the best essay on this subject written by graduates of not more than 3 years' standing. The other prize will be for the best essay written by undergraduate students now studying in Colleges. The prizes will be known as Framji Sorabji Bharucha prizes. No essay should be more than 1,000 words in length. The competitors must belong to the Bombay University and must state the names and addresses in full and also the class in the College where they study or studied. The essay should reach the Institute before the 30th September 1929. It is proposed shortly to organise a debate on this subject at some central places for the benefit of intending competitors and students in general. Similar discussinos may, if possible, be organised at some of the Colleges.

BRITISH COUNSEL WIRED TO COME BEFORE SEPTEMBER END

Khar Police Officer i Witness Box

PICTURES HE FOUND IN JHABWALLA'S "HERMITAGE"

MEERUT, Aug. 14.

Mr. Bradley (accused) has wired to Mr. Saklatvala to make arrangements for counsel engaged in London to reach India by the end of September to attend the trial.

When the Court resumed the enquiry this morning, Mr. D. P. Sinha, defence counsel, filed two applications on behalf of Mr. Bradley and Mr. Muzaffer Ahmed requesting for the supply of free copies of Court proceedings and copies of the medical report, respectively.

The defence counsel filed an application on behalf of all the accused in the Meerut case addressed to the Governor General praying that free copies of the daily proceedings be provided to the accused it was pointed out that proceedings of all political cases were so supplied free of cost.

The Magistrate fixed August 21 for hearing arguments on the bail application of 15 accused and the same day was appointed for examination of medical experts in connection with the medical report regarding the health of Muzaffar Ahmed.

To-day's proceedings in the case started with evidence of B. P. Naidu, a search witness who corroborated the house search of Thengdi, and Dinshaw Khambata had deposed to his having searched the house of an Assistant Station Master at Manmad which resulted in the alleged recovery of a paper with addresses in Bradley's handwriting.

HOUSE SEARCH OF JHABWALLA.

J. C. Aranjo, Sub-Inspector of Police Bombay, stated that he searched the house of S. H. Jhabwala and also arrested him. Among the papers he recovered were "Masses of India" and Hutchinson's visiting card.

Mr. N. H. Jhabwala counsel for accused Jhabwala cross-examined witness at some length. Replying to question Aranjo stated that he did not find the name "Hermitage" written anywhere in the house. He had looked at all the pictures on the wall, but he did not remember having seen a picture of His Majesty King George V. He saw a big picture of the prophet Zoraster. He did not remember having seen the pictures of Count Leo Tolstoy and Gandhi. There were a number of other books which in witnesses opinion were innocent.

"JHABWALLA, A GREAT SOUL."

Mr. Jhabwala: Did any witness call your attention to a passage in a framed address presented to my brother by the Jhansi Municipality wherein he was called a Great Soul?

..Witness: No, but there was some address there.

Replying to Gaurishanker, accused, witness stated he did not remember having seen a photo of Lenin there. Witness admitted to Dange that he had seen a book entitled "One Year of Non-Co-operation" there.

Dange: Do you know that this book is alleged to have been written by M. N. Roy? Witness: No.

During cross-examination by Dange there were some interruptions by counsel Jhabwala. Dange protested against this to which Jhabwala replied: "I must protect my client".

In re-examination Mr. Mitter asked "Did you satisfy yourself that the children there were Jhabwala children? (Laughter).

Witness:—Yes, I used to see them.

NEW TRANSIT SHED AT ALEXANDRA DOCK

—:o:—

THREE TENDERS ACCEPTED

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, the following main items of business among other were disposed of:—

The following estimates of expenditure were sanctioned:—

(1) Rs. 24,000/- for purchase for stock of rails and miscellaneous permanent way materials.

(2) Rs. 16,215/- for improvements to 'H' Shed, Grain Depot, leased to the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.

(3) Rs. 8,268/- for erecting steel pale fencing along the railway lines at Wadala.

(4) Rs. 2,430 for provision of parking accommodation at Ballard Pier and improved arrangements for regulating traffic.

(5) Rs. 9,040/- for constructing additional latrines at Sassoon Dock for employees of the Motor Repair Shops and other lessees in the neighbourhood.

The following tenders were accepted:—

The tender of Messrs. F. K. Mody & Sons, for Burma teak crossing timbers (approximately 10,000 cubic feet) for maintenance renewals etc. on the Port Trust Railway, at the rate of Rs. 5/3/3 per cubic foot.

For erecting a new Transit Shed at No. 16 Berth Alexandra Dock:—

The tender of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., for Steelwork, for Rs. 1,60 910.

The tender of The Motherwell Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd, for Steel troughing for Rs. 87,120.

The tender of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. Co., Ltd., for Steel windows, for Rs. 11,736.

Calcutta, August 14.—The case against Bhupendra Kishore Rakshitroy, Editor of the "Benu" under Section 124-A and 153-A (Sedition and Class hatred) commenced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate today and was adjourned till August 244 The Editor is charged for articles under the heading "Suppression of Labour" and "Three Generations" published in a certain issue of the paper.—Free Press.

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND

—:o:—

COLLECTIONS BY MRS DESHMUKH & LADY VOLUNTEERS

The following contributions are collected by Mrs. Deshmukh and other lady volunteers:—

Mrs. Sitabai Vaidya Rs. 5, Mrs. Vidyagauri Vakil Rs. 15, Mrs. Durgabai Madgaonkar Rs. 10, Mrs. Thakubai Vallabdas Rs. 30, Mrs. Motibai Thakarsi Rs. 55, Mrs. Lakshmibai Paranjape Rs. 10, Mrs. A. X. Rs. 101, Mrs. Kusum B. Desai Rs. 5, Mrs. Gourabai P. Desai Rs. 5, Mrs. Kamalagauri N. Desai Rs. 20, Mrs. Indumati R. Desai Rs. 10, Mrs. Nagrottam Javeri Rs. 250, Mrs. Merjibai Rs. 50, Mrs. Gangabai Tulsidas Rs. 10, Mrs. Gangabai D. Purkar Rs. 10, Mrs. Lakshmibai P. Hiranl Rs. 101, Mrs. Bachubai N. Khatav Rs. 30, Mrs. Parvatibai Dungarsi Rs. 59, Mrs. Chanchalbai Ghai Rs. 25, Mrs. Manchhabai Mehta Rs. 10, Mrs. Satyabhamabai Joshi Rs. 5, Mrs. Indirabai Deshmukh Rs. 10, Mrs. Chaturbai Mehta Rs. 25, Mrs. Nihalchand Rs. 20, Mrs. Yashodabai Bhave Rs. 10, Mrs. Radhabai Gadgil Rs. 5, Mrs. Tarabai Maniklal Premchand Raichand Rs. 50, Mrs. Kale Rs. 10, Mrs. Indirabai Joshi Rs. 5, Mrs. B. Kher Rs. 5, Mrs. Chaubal Rs. 5, Mrs. X. Rs. 5, Mrs. Revabai Raut Rs. 5, Mrs. Savitribai Chandhari Rs. 5, Mrs. X. Rs. 6-8; through Mrs. Ramabai Nadgir: Mrs. Shantabai Patkar Rs. 10, Mrs. Prabhavalkar Rs. 5, Mrs. Pethar Rs. 10, Mrs. X. Y. Z. Rs. 40; through Mrs. Kantabai Desai: Mrs. Kaliyabai Desai Rs. 10, Mrs. Makad Rs. 5, Mrs. Madanbai Kantilal Rs. 5, Mrs. Bhupatrai Rs. 3, Mrs. Khopikar Rs. 5, Mrs. Bhikibai V. Desai Rs. 5, Mrs. Hirbyadan Chimanlal Rs. 5, and others Rs. 16. Total Rs. 1,092-8; Previous total announced Rs. 11,837-2-3; Grand Total Rs. 12,929-10-3.

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THE SEEDS TRADERS
...with India being a moderate buyer ways.
Up-country by Rail 135,641
...the next thirtysix hours are South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and
95% albumin and 5% phosphorus—the two chief con-